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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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CITY ITEMS.

Women's Gaiters and Balmorals
In endless variety and extremely low prices, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Appreciated.
The Boots and Shoes sold at South & Ross', 63 Market street.

If there are any of our Readers
Who doubt the efficacy of Rev. E. A. Wilson's great remedy for consumption, we would refer them to the testimony of George Muir in another column. Read it. The agent for the medicine is Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh.

$2 50.
Ladies' French Morocco Boots at South & Ross', 63 Market street.

Elegant.
Those high, button Boots at South & Ross', 63 Market street.

"Cold." Craig's Soda Water.

Only $2.
Ladies' Gaiters at South & Ross', 63 Market street.

Nothing Equals in Convenience,
Or surpasses in accuracy Keeler's Patent Lever Scales. Address, through postoffice, J. F. Keeler, Pittsburgh.

Can Such Things Be,
And "why is it thus." The "Ladies' Friend," the most complicated Washing Machine of the age on exhibition at Beckham & Long's, No. 127 Liberty street. A few more county rights for sale on liberal terms. James, Kinsley & Cook.

Stylish.
The Ladies' Gaiters at South & Ross', 63 Market street.

Bonnets, Gipsies, &c.
No matter how gay the bonnet, or how tastefully decorated the Gipsey that adorns a lady's head, if she have not a pair of neatly fitting Balmorals or Gaiters the effect of her head dress is entirely destroyed. This reminds us that South & Ross, 63 Market street, have a complete stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, which, in quantity, quality and price, cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

For Rent.
A front room, suitable for young men's sleeping room. Apply at 189 Third street.

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya.
The three best known Tonics, skillfully and elegantly combined in an amber-colored cordial, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste, and acceptable to the stomach, in Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. Each pint contains one ounce of Royal Calisay Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession. Caswell, Mack & Co., sole manufacturers, New York. For sale at wholesale, in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers & Co., at retail by all druggists.

Great Rush for Great Bargains
At the extensive and popular Hat and Cap House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. We are selling off our stock of Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, Men's and Boys' fine Summer Felt Hats, Ladies' and Misses' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. The above goods will be sold wholesale and retail at a less price than at any other house in the city.

The International Sculling Match.
Hamill has sent to Kelly the dates upon which the coming races are to come off. The place is also named. His style of rowing is a puzzle to the Britishers. How Pittock can sell Albums, Gold Pens, Wallets, &c., at such low prices is a puzzle.
Invisible Photographs at Pittock's.
Three hundred Albums, little above cost, at Pittock's.
Naomi De Marguerites, Charlotte Thompson, Julia Daly, Monk Sisters, Hotto, Hamill, Coggswell Photographs at Pittock's.
All the New Books, Magazines, &c., at Pittock's.
The Baby Photo at Pittock's.
Field Games—Guides at Pittock's.

Entirely New Agent.
Drs. C. Sill and Gillespie, 246 Penn street, have now a new agent for extracting teeth without pain. They use it in connection with the Laughing Gas. It is safe, and is used in a different way from the Gas. These gentlemen are always in advance of their profession. They now have two delightful agents for extracting teeth without pain. The latter is an English invention, and has been used with great success in Europe. Persons wishing the latest and best improvement in the Dental art, will find these gentlemen of the highest skill and at the head of their profession.

Catawba Wine,
Still and sparkling, from the celebrated Kentucky vineyards; also, the finest assortment of medicinal Liquors in the city, consisting of Old Rye Whisky, French Brandies, genuine Oporto Wines, London Ale and Porter. All of the above have been selected with great care, and no pains have been spared to secure the finest grades known. McClarran & McKennan, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Accident.
Insurance in the United States is yearly increasing in popularity, as shown by the number of new companies from time to time organized, and their success as presented in their annual reports to January 1st, 1866. Their continued prosperity is based on the fact of indemnity for loss of life and personal injury sustained, promptness in adjusting claims, and the low rates of premium charged, all of which an observing public will duly appreciate, perceiving, as they must, the personal advantages in this direction. Among this class of institutions is the United States Accident Insurance Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., having for its President Alfred A. Howlett, and Secretary Theodore F. Andrews, with a cash capital of $200,000 paid in, which is safely invested for the security of the assured. The inducements offered by this company are not excelled by any of its kind, being conducted upon the most liberal principles, and with strict regard to right and justice to all concerned. An agency of this company has recently been established in Pittsburgh, and a successful business already commenced. Policies issued on all approved plans from one day to ten years. Circulars containing further information cheerfully furnished on application to F. T. Lusk, in the Chronicle Building, No. 70 Fifth street.

Wonderful Horse Show.
Prof. Hamilton & Co. will give a series of their original and unique exhibitions, under canvas, in Fayette, Westmoreland and Washington counties next week. The exhibition consists in the wonderful performances of two highly educated horses, known as "Sir Henry" and "General Sheridan," the former being by far the best trained horse in the world. "Sir Henry" can do upwards of one hundred tricks, and do them wonderfully well; dances gracefully, plays cards, knows a pretty lady, and performs many very interesting feats that must be seen to be fully appreciated. Prof. Hamilton will drive one of his horses through the streets of each town which he visits without bridle or reins. This is something of a feat to do with a spirited horse. The exhibition altogether is a most pleasing and attractive one—there being nothing to offend either eye or ear. The exhibition will be at the following places: Bellevernon, Monday, June 18th; Perropolis, June 19th; Connellsville, 20th; Mount Pleasant, 21st; Mendon, 22d; Middletown, 23d; Madison, 25th; West Newton, 26th; Monongahela City, 27th. Let no one who has an opportunity fail to see this show.

Deserved Compliment.
The Monongahela *Republican* pays the following compliment to Dr. J. B. Williams, formerly of that place: "We regret to announce that our townsman, Dr. J. B. Williams, has left us to seek a wider range for the exercise of his splendid talents as a dentist. We are somewhat selfish in this regret, for the Doctor has a right to go where he can demand the highest price for his great skill and long experience, and we only hope the time may not be long, before his talents in his new field of labor may be fully appreciated, so that it may be highly remunerative to himself and satisfactory to his patrons. Dr. Williams was not satisfied to merely know so much as to perform his work in an ordinary way, but determined to be at the head of his profession. He attended all the meetings and lectures of men eminent in his profession, both East and West, and stood a peer among the best of them. The Doctor is not an empyric who will blow his own horn, but will bide his time, and be content when modest merit shall place him right before the people. Dr. Williams was not only an eminent and skillful dentist, but a worthy and upright citizen, a good neighbor, an exemplary and conscientious christian, and in all respects a very proper gentleman. From our hearts we wish the Doctor and his family the kindest greetings and greatest success among his new friends." Dr. Williams is now located in Pittsburgh, 251 Penn street, where he will be happy to attend to the dental wants of the public. See advertisement on second page.

SOME "blarsted Englishmen," about to engage in the mining business in California, at great expense, shipped machinery, fire brick, stove pipe, and sundry things which they would need. On reaching the Pacific coast they found every article needed made there in any quantity, and excellent quality. It is proposed to send a California missionary to England.

HOW THE FREEDMEN WORK.—The Mobile *Nationalist* shows that the Freedmen are both earning and saving money. At the several branches of the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company, the deposits for March and April amounted to $204,829 98. The amount deposited to May 1st, was $509,897 22; the total deposits paid was $256,774 39, leaving a balance due the depositors of $252,222 83.

THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.—The New York *Tribune* says it is ready to support, if demanded by those who demur to the apportionment of Representatives on the basis of enfranchised population, the following as a general basis of a Senatorial representation in Congress:

Each State with less than 500,000 enfranchised population	1 Senator.
Over 500,000 and under 2,000,000	2 Senators.
For each additional 1,000,000	1 more.

American Sharpshooters' Festival.
The first day of the Sharpshooters' festival at Chicago was a grand success and gave great satisfaction to all present. The stranger guests in particular, were full of wonder at the great and perfect preparations made for them in the city on the grounds of the Chicago Society at Lake View. Some seven thousand persons were present. Delegates were there from all parts of the Union. The shooting range is 580 feet. On thirty-six marks about an average of one hundred and thirty-four shots were fired in every minute. During the whole day not a single marksman was heard to express the slightest disappointment. The shooting continued briskly until seven o'clock in the evening. It is expected that Thursday and Friday's entertainments would be more agreeable even than the first day's.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Rosseau-Grinnell Difficulty

Transmission of the Constitutional Amendment.

Interesting Parliamentary Question.

Sale of Public Lands in the South.

Drawbridges Over the Mississippi.

Proposed Repeal of the Neutrality Laws.

Senate Finance Committee's Action on the Tax Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

The Paris Exhibition.
After a long debate, the Senate to-day passed the House bill, with an amendment, appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to provide for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition. The Senate amendment consisted in adding an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars in coin for the erection of buildings in Paris for the display of American articles.

The Assault on Mr. Grinnell.
The House ordered to-day a special committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Spalding, Banks, Raymond, Hogan and Thayer, to investigate the assault on Mr. Grinnell, yesterday, by Gen. Rosseau. The temper of the House seems to be in favor of censuring Rosseau, if not to expel him. The committee will finish the investigation, so as to be able to report on Monday or Tuesday. Gen. Rosseau has obtained a two weeks' leave of absence.

Parliamentary Question.
An interesting parliamentary question came up in the House to-day on a resolution requesting the President to forward to the Governors of the several States the Constitutional Amendment, which lately passed. The Speaker said he had directed the Committee on Enrolled Bills not to submit the amendment to the President on the ground that it did not require his signature. In support of this, he read from a decision of the Supreme Court, made a year ago, in which Judge Chase decided that no such signature was required. Mr. LeBlond, on behalf of the Democrats, insisted that it did require the President's approval, on the grounds that the Constitution expressly required him to sign all bills, joint resolutions and concurrent resolutions, and that as the constitutional amendment was in the shape of a joint resolution, the President must sign it. It appears that there were but two instances in the history of the Government where the constitutional amendments had been signed. One was by Buchanan and the other by Lincoln, the latter saying that he did not regard his signature as necessary. The resolution will come up on Monday and will probably pass.

Public Lands South.
Both Houses have finally passed a bill to dispose of about three million acres of public lands in the South to actual settlers. It is in effect extending the provisions of the Homestead bill over those lands. It restricts the amount of land to be entered by one person to eighty acres for two years, after which one hundred and sixty acres may be entered. Until January next all who have taken part in the rebellion are excluded from the privileges of the bill; after that this restriction is removed.

Bridging the Mississippi.
The House Committee on Railroads decided to-day to report to the House, the Senate bill authorizing the construction of a draw-bridge across the Upper Mississippi river. The Committee do not look with favor on the project, but decided to let the House dispose of it as they saw proper.

The Neutrality Laws.
The Attorney General to-day appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and argued against the proposed repeal of the neutrality laws, as recommended in the Fenian resolutions referred to them last Monday. Mr. Speed did not think the law ought to be interfered with, as it was essential for occasions like the present. There is no prospect that the Committee will report in favor of the repeal of the laws, though the pressure for such repeal from prominent and influential Fenians is very great.

The Tax Bill.
The Senate Finance Committee have finished the Tax Bill. It will be reported on Monday. The Committee have yielded to the Eastern manufacturers, and changed the cigar tax from a part *ad valorem* one to a full specific tax. The income tax is changed from the House bill so as to allow it to remain as under the present law, and the Committee propose to raise the salary of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue to six thousand dollars.

Pardons.
The only pardons ordered by the President to be issued yesterday to individuals charged with treason were two, one to R. T. Buckner, of La., and one to William Oldham, of Texas, under the twelfth clause of the amnesty proclamation, excepting all those from general amnesty who have been indicted for treason in any United States Court. Oldham was Confederate Senator from Texas.

The Union Dead.
The work of removing the remains of Union soldiers buried in and around Washington, is now very nearly completed, and it is said that by the last of the month all of the bodies within a radius of twenty-five miles from Washington will be exhumed and interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

Early Closing.
Owing to the general dullness and the heated term, orders were issued to-day closing most of the Departments at 3 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

MERCHANT VESSELS NOT TO BE CAPTURED.
Official information has been received that the King of Prussia, under date of May 29th, has decreed that in the event of war, merchant vessels belonging to subjects of hostile States shall not be subjected to capture and confiscation by his ships of war, so long as Reciprocity be practiced by the hostile States.

ANOTHER VETO.
It is understood that the President has vetoed the bill to enable the New York and Montana Iron Manufacturing Company to purchase a certain amount of the public lands not now in market.

THE SOUTHERN CREVASSES.
The report of Gen. Humphreys concerning losses by the crevasses in Louisiana, sent in to-day, shows the breaks to be numerous and unusually disastrous. He recommends an appropriation for repairs, as follows: Yazoo Bottoms, $305,000; eight levees on the Tensas Bottom, $295,000; three levees on Mississippi Delta, $217,000; an aggregate of $817,000. He says that the crops of cotton growing in the alluvial region above Red river in 1860, would amount to $108,000,000; and the sugar crop below that would be, at present prices, $50,000,000. The complete repair of all levees would require $3,000,000, divided between Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. He estimates the alluvial lands at 317,000 square miles, of which 123,000 are in the sugar region, of which one-third might be brought under cultivation, or a million and a half acres for sugar, and 7,000,000 acres for cotton.

SOUTHERN QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
Gen. Rushing has arrived from an inspection of affairs in the Quartermaster's Department at the South. There have been heavy reductions in expenses everywhere.

CONFIRMED.
The Senate has confirmed F. W. Oakley, postmaster at Beloit, Wisconsin.

TRIAL OF COL. PAULDING.
The trial of Paymaster Paulding was concluded. The evidence shows he has disbursed $140,000,000 during the war. No corrupt motive was developed in the Merchant's Bank.

Rumored Assassination of Judge Underwood.
WASHINGTON, June 15.—A startling rumor prevailed throughout the city this afternoon, and in all the public Departments, and in both Houses of Congress, that Judge Underwood had to-day been assassinated in Alexandria, Va., by Dr. Maddox, but a telegram from Alexandria, received this evening, in reply to a question, says Judge Underwood is alive in his house. He has not been shot, and Dr. Maddox is in Richmond.

New Hampshire U. S. Senator.
CONCORD, N. H., June 15.—The vote for United States Senator in the House of Representatives to-day, resulted as follows: James W. Patterson, 199; Ira A. Eastman, 110; Daniel Clarke, 2. In the Senate the vote stood: Patterson 9, and Eastman 3. Mr. Patterson was warmly congratulated in and out of the State House on his election.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—This morning the woolen and cotton mills of Richard Garseed, on Frankford, above Harrison street, were entirely destroyed by fire. Loss $125,000. Insurance $72,000. Foster & Co.'s cotton mill adjoining, was also burned. Loss $25,000. Insurance $13,000. The following are the insurances in New York and Eastern companies: Home and Security Companies, $6,000 each; and International and Metropolitan $5,000 each; all New York companies. Etna, Hartford; Royal, Liverpool; Springfield, Mass., and Narragansett, New York; Equitable, of Rhode Island, and Relief, of New York, $5,000 each.

Gen. Sherman in Canada.
GOODRICH, C. W., June 15.—Major General Sherman arrived here this afternoon in a revenue cutter. John H. Dix, the General and staff were invited up town by the Mayor and entertained at a hotel, after which they left for Detroit.

THE FENIANS.

British Colonel Challenged by General Burns.

No Further Trouble Apprehended

NEW YORK, June 15.—An Ottawa dispatch says: Fourteen Fenians have been arrested at Hamilton with important dispatches in their possession. Information as to the movement of troops is forbidden, and something important is on the carpet. Large numbers of the Fenians are reported as assembling along the southwestern border.

A Buffalo dispatch says: The Fenian General Burns has challenged Colonel Lowry, of the British forces at Fort Erie, to a pitched battle with two or three thousand troops.

BUFFALO, June 15.—General Meade arrived here last night, and is at General Barry's headquarters this morning.

About two thousand Fenians left last night for their homes, mostly in the West and Southwest. There are about four hundred left in town, but they will get off soon.

The challenge of the Fenian General Burns to Colonel Lowry, the British commandant at Fort Erie, to fight him with an equal number of men, was a piece of ridiculous bombast. The English officer who received it, tore the challenge up and threw it on the ground for the answer. Fenianism in this locality is played out for the present.

General Meade has just issued an order appointing General Barry to command the whole frontier from Erie to Plattsburg. He has ordered all the United States troops except one company back to their station.

General Meade thinks no further trouble is to be apprehended in this quarter. He leaves here to-morrow for Niagara Falls.

Convention of Railroad Engineers.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 15.—A convention of railroad engineers, over sixty in number, representing all the organizations of this class in the United States and Canada, which has been in secret session here for two days, adjourned last night. The avowed object was to prevent strikes, like that on the Michigan Southern Railroad. It is announced that a plan was unanimously adopted which will effect the object to the satisfaction of the companies and the engineers.

Gen. Halleck on a Tour of Observation.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Gen. Halleck started north yesterday on a tour of observation. Gen. McDowell, it is expected, will soon resume the inspection of the posts in his department.

BUTLER COUNTY UNION NOMINATIONS.

E. McJunkin, Esq., Nominated for Congress—A Soldier Ticket—Representatives Instructed to Vote for Governor Curtin for United States Senator—A General Railroad Law.

The Union primary elections in Butler county were held Saturday last, and resulted in the choice of E. McJunkin, Esq., for Congress, who received 1569 votes; James Kerr, 914 votes, and Hon. Thomas Williams, 53 votes. Henry Pillow was re-nominated for Assembly; Joseph Cummins and Thomas Garvey for Associate Judges; James B. Story, a one-armed soldier, late of 102d regiment, for Sheriff; J. B. Clark, late of 78th regiment, for Prothonotary; Frank M. Easton, a one-armed soldier, late of 102d regiment, for Clerk of Courts; Simeon Nixon, also a soldier, for Register and Recorder; John W. Brandon, Commissioner; G. H. Gumper and J. C. Glenn, Auditors; Revs. J. D. Leggitt and John Galley, Trustees of Academy. John M. Thompson, Esq., Dr. Amos Lusk, and Dr. Wm. Irvin were appointed Congressional conferees, with Hon. James Mitchell, William E. Moore and John N. Purviance as alternates, and Dr. Amos Lusk, Reuben Shanor, and W. O. Breckinridge as Representative conferees. On motion, Major C. E. Anderson was appointed Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year, with instructions to fill up the committee by appointing one person beside himself from the Borough of Butler, and one from each election district of the county.

The Convention adopted a series of resolutions, indorsing the nomination of General Jno. W. Geary, for Governor; approving of the platform adopted by the late State Convention; sustaining Congress in its patriotic labor to protect and reward loyalty, to punish treason, and to secure, past all future contingency, the stability of the Union and of Republican institutions; favoring protection of American industry; indorsing the course of Hon. Thomas Williams in Congress; indorsing and complimenting Governor A. G. Curtin, and hoping "to see him honor the Commonwealth in the councils of the nation, as he has in the executive chair, by filling with distinction the seat now disgraced by the traitor Cowan, and our representatives are hereby instructed to assist in this patriotic consummation;" acknowledging indebtedness to those who put their lives in peril for the defense of the flag; opposing the policy that would restore rebels to power; declaring a continued support to the Union Republican party as a matter of safety and duty—concluding with the following:

WHEREAS, A bill for the extension of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad through a portion of our county to Pittsburgh, was defeated at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, therefore,

Resolved, That the representative conferees this day appointed, are required to demand, as an indispensable condition of our support, from each of the district candidates for Assembly, a written pledge to advocate the passage of the above measure, as well as of a general free railroad law.

POLITICAL.

S. B. Durborrow, Esq., editor of the Bedford *Inquirer*, is a candidate before the Union Convention, of Bedford county, for the nomination of Assemblyman. Mr. Durborrow is pledged to labor and vote for the passage of a free railway law. He would make an able member of the lower House of the Legislature. Major John H. Filler, of Bedford, is also a candidate for the same position.

The Union State Central Committee met in Harrisburg Wednesday afternoon. There was a full attendance of members, and the reports from various parts of the State were of the most satisfactory nature.

W. R. Allison, Esq., editor of the Steubenville *Herald*, having received a request from a number of his fellow citizens, to permit the use of his name in connection with the Congressional nomination in the 17th Ohio district, replies that he will take it into favorable consideration. He does not want the nomination unless it is tendered with "a reasonable degree of unanimity and harmony." Hon. E. R. Eckley will also be a candidate for re-nomination. The other candidates for nomination are, Roswell Marsh, of Steubenville; Gen. J. W. Reilly, of Columbiana county; Gen. Chas. F. Manderson, of Stark county; Hon. S. W. Clark and John F. Oliver. The district is composed of Carroll, Columbiana, Jefferson and Stark counties.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: "The Blair County Union Convention met at Hollidaysburg on Monday. We understand that Congressional conferees were appointed who were favorable to the nomination of Mr. Morrell.

AN INDIANA COUNTY BIGAMIST.

The Adventures of a Much-Married Man—His Arrest in Illinois.

The Davenport, Iowa, *Gazette* of June 11th says: One John W. Collins, a young man who made his appearance in this city some one year ago, a saddler by trade, was arrested about 7 o'clock last evening by the police at the residence of Mrs. Jones, on Main street below Second, and taken to the ferry-boat, where Marshal Cropper, of Rock Island, was waiting to receive him on the charge of bigamy. The facts as we learn them are these: Collins, who is quite good looking and about twenty-six years of age, met Miss Mary McKibben, of Rock Island, a very estimable young lady, at the Sanitary fair in Chicago last Summer, where she was attending one of the tables. Collins subsequently came to this city, and early last winter again met the young lady at one of the skating parks here. He renewed the acquaintance, which resulted in courtship and marriage last March. The mother of the young lady having been informed, that as far as known here, Collins, "was a nice, steady young man of good habits," the young couple was supposed to have made a good match, and for some weeks were happy, when Collins went to Muscatine and went to work, leaving his young wife at her mother's in Rock Island, until he could get ready to go to housekeeping. Fortunately a letter for him was received by her, written by Collins' brother, telling him he had better return and take care of his wife and child. This was a terrible blow to the young wife, who, when Collins returned from Muscatine, charged him with having deceived her and having another wife. This he denied, when she told him of the letters. He alleged it was only a joke of his brother's, but his "good talk" did not avail, and he was ordered from the house. He left, and a week ago last night, about 12 o'clock, he made his appearance in his wife's chamber and awoke the poor, dear girl, ordered her to dress and prepare to leave with him. He was armed with a hatchet and revolver, and threatened if she made any outcry he would kill her. A young lady who was rooming with Mrs Collins was awakened, and the commotion aroused Mrs. Ayers, mother of Mrs. Collins, who came to the room. An alarm was given and the bigamist fled. Yesterday he was seen in Rock Island. Marshal Cropper got upon his track, following him to this side, where he was arrested as stated. Since the receipt of the letter the young lady he so cruelly deceived has learned that Collins is a great scamp, and has a wife at Mowrin, Earnest township, Canada west, (wife No. 1,) also one in Washtenaw county, Michigan, (wife No. 2,) and one said to be in Rockford, Illinois, (wife No. 3.) Wife No. 2 learning of wife No. 1, has lately procured a divorce from the scamp. Collins is undoubtedly a case. When he learned of the letter from his brother being intercepted, he immediately wrote to the writer, begging him to write him again and deny it all and try to pass it off as a joke, giving as a reason that he had married into a wealthy and respectable family in Rock Island and they would prosecute him and send him to the penitentiary. The brother, instead of complying, enclosed the letter to Mrs. Collins No. 4 at Rock Island, who has also received such information as proves that the "nice young man of good habits," who came to Rock Island as Lieut. Collins, wearing a uniform, &c., is a great scamp, that he has been a bounty jumper, and that he has long since been discarded by his relations, who reside in Indiana county, Pa. He is now in a fair way to return to a state of single blessedness at Joliet, and his career of rascality ended. The young lady he married in Rock Island is only 16 years of age, of most respectable family, well known there, where they have resided for the past four years.

THE TARIFF PROSPECTS.—A Washington letter says: The Ways and Means Committee are working day and night on the Tariff bill, with a prospect of making very considerable changes from the existing law. At the present time Washington is crowded with delegations and lobbyists, who are endeavoring to procure favorable reports from the Ways and Means and the Finance Committees of the Senate. In some instances the same delegation appears the same day before both committees—at the Finance Committee in relation to the Tax bill, and in the Ways and Means upon the Tariff bill.

SANTA ANNA.

His Address to the Mexican People.

The Game That is Being Played.

Mr. Seward Check-Mating Napoleon.

Important Events at Hand.

General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna issues an address to the Mexican people, which we condense as follows. He opens by alluding to the trial to which nations are subjected for their good and gives Mexico as a prominent instance in point. He proceeds to urge that his own conduct as ruler of that country was that of a patriot. He speaks of his ejection from Mexico by General Bazaine, and while admitting that he may have erred he declares that he did everything in good faith and with an eye to his country's welfare. He thus closes:

A bandage covers the eyes of our people and my own. We have jointly erred and suffered, and we have now warning and experience. I am not egotistic and I desire to take part in repairing our error.

Where is the Mexican who can refuse my services without incurring the opprobrium of history, or deny me the right to fight, and die if necessary, in defense of our desolate hearths? If it is desired to achieve a solid and enduring peace, is it right or just to turn the back upon an old soldier of the nation who only asks his countrymen for a spot of ground where he can stand and fight against the usurpers of our rights? Who is there that has sufficient authority to say to me, "Stand back! you are a Mexican, but you cannot be allowed to draw your sword, as of yore, in defense of the country which gave you birth, and of the Republic which you yourself founded." Upon what principle, whether liberal or conservative, could such injustice be upheld? In the great struggle of our country, no element, however insignificant it may appear, that can be used to the advantage of the nation, can be considered useless. Further, I perceive, in view of the facts already stated, and of the events that have taken place in our country during the last five years, that the general tendency of the people is in favor of a republic, and that a monarchy is an impossibility in Mexico. In Spanish America the throne is the forerunner of the scaffold. Party sentiment must not be made the criterion of the course of contemporary actors. It rests with history to give an impartial version, and I am certain that history will do me justice.

Stand together, my countrymen! Let us consign all such recriminations to oblivion, for they are detrimental to our country. I have given an explanation of my public acts, and in like manner I am ready to give any guarantees for my sincerity that may be required. Do not forget that domestic dissension when the soil of our country is being profaned by foreign invaders is equivalent to desertion in the face of the enemy, and that, though there is no law whereby it can be punished, yet we must pass through the ordeal of an inflexible and avenging posterity, which will reward only self-denial, patriotism and true magnanimity.

Juarez is a good patriot and Ortega is a worthy son of Mexico. Why are they not united? Why augment, through their division, the affliction of our fellow citizens? I hope yet to see them friends. It is not for me to say who has a right to the Presidency, nor on whose side is the law; my object is to avenge the affront offered to our country by driving far from her midst the implacable tyrants that oppress her. Let all dissensions among our compatriots cease, and let all hatred be reserved for the foreign domination that covers us now with ignominy and shame. Juarez and Ortega should put an end to their resentments by a cordial embrace. Long and strenuously have the defenders of the republic struggled in Mexico, and, notwithstanding such great heroism, so much constancy, and so much sacrifice, the work is to-day no further advanced than it was in the beginning.

By reason of my antecedents, of my position in the conservative party, and even of my long absence from the country, I believe myself to be the one called upon to reconcile all minds, setting the example of submission to the constitutional government, as I now sincerely do. Thus I perform a patriotic duty, I obey the impulses of my own heart, and I satisfy the desires of hundreds of Mexicans who have called me to action. It will not surprise me to find my conduct assailed and base intentions attributed to me, inspired by egotism. I expect that already; I am prepared for all. But, I shall, nevertheless, feel for my country at the sight presented by some of my fellow citizens rejecting all association with me in these solemn moments of our country's life. I shall have tears for our past experiences and the warnings which we have received; proofs of an aim at producing union. Those who so oppose me will have given an eloquent explanation of our past misfortunes; but let them take note that I will never cowardly abandon the cause of the Republic. Should my hopes be frustrated by unexpected events, or through the influence of bad passions, I shall have fulfilled my duty at all events, and the world can judge whether others have done theirs more faithfully than I have. My heart is young enough and my arm is strong enough to take part in the glorious struggle which is destined to achieve the second independence of Mexico. I feel that this is in accordance with my antecedents, my position, my years, and the glory which I desire for my name. I do wish to give up the sole ambition that impels and rules me—namely, to drive our oppressors beyond the ocean, to re-establish the republic, and then withdraw to private life once more. No throne on earth could tempt me from that retirement, and I solemnly declare that on the day of victory I will demand no other reward.

Let us advance and unite the standards of our country which have been torn by the hands of the usurpers. Let us set again on its sacred pedestal the statue of liberty, thrown down by the invaders. Let us give no rest to the tyrant who oppresses us. He has changed our vast plains into terrible deserts, where the bones of our brethren, immolated on the altar of duty or victims to the hired assassins of an empire, lie bleaching. He ruins the nation's exchequer and makes monetary contracts abroad that are unwarrantable, believing that it will be easy for him to throw their weight upon the shoulders of the martyred people. The Austrian prince has spread a veil of mourning over the glory of our annals, and in place of the prosperity which he promised he has loaded us with misfortune and covered us with contempt and ignominy. Thousands of widows and orphans cry out for vengeance. Let us avenge them, compatriots! Union and fraternity be among us until we accomplish this!

It is now time, Mexicans, to forget forever our past contentions and to make a strenuous effort, at once terrible and simultaneous, against our common enemy. The tremendous onslaughts of our indomitable soldiers will bring the reveille of liberty, joy to the hearts of mothers and rejoicing to our country. Heaven grant that the contentment which I foreshadow be not disturbed by new fratricidal dissensions! Union shall be my watchword before the fight. Union, again, after our victory.

God alone is infallible, and it would be a monstrous presumption on my part were I to set myself up as free from error during my long public career; but with my hand on my heart, I can say that never has my will been an accomplice in my faults, but rather the impotence of human nature to accomplish good in the absolute.

Trust to the sincerity of my words and intentions. I cannot, nor should not, nor will I close the book of my life with a falsehood. I only seek for my tomb a new laurel tree, whose shadow shall cover it in the midst of peace.

Let us hasten the hour of our nation's triumph. Confide in my words, and be ready.

Down with the empire! Long live the republic.
A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.
Elizabeth, N. J., June 5, 1866.

It is asserted on good authority that this proclamation is to be followed by an address to the American people, and a meeting will be called at the Cooper Institute, there to examine and discuss what is best to be done to secure the triumph of the Republic, and the final overthrow of the Austrian usurper.

Bearing on the subject is the following letter from Washington to the *Tribune*:

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1866.

The presence of Santa Anna in New York is the cause of certain agitation in political circles and among the class of men who, more than any other, look upon the attitude of the United States as likely to have a decisive effect upon the destinies of Mexico. It will not be useless perhaps, to say a word of the motives attributed to his present movements and of his ultimate designs, as they are reported in the various circles in which Santa Anna's friends are obviously at work. Most of the reports, I hear, are justified by the presence of the ex-Dictator, who had no earthly motives to give up his residence at San Thomas, had he not been acting under certain influences which I am about to speak of.

I need not discuss the report that Mr. Seward went to St. Thomas for the express purpose of inviting Santa Anna to visit the United States. The Secretary of State may have been willing to have an enemy of Maximilian in Washington as a retaliation for the kind reception Louis Napoleon granted the ex-rebel Slidell. He may also have cherished the idea of having under his thumb a Mexican firebrand, who has left a strong, if not a favorable, impression in his own country, and who, being shrewd and determined, could ultimately serve the secret aspirations of our continental policy. It is, in fact, a secret to no one that Mr. Seward, although very civil toward Mr. Romero and the Juarists in general, is not friendly to him in heart, and would like to see them superceded, at home and abroad, by a different set of men. It is difficult to know exactly what Mr. Seward's intentions are in this matter—supposing him to have any, which is doubtful. Does he mean to raise up an antagonist to the Juarists, and to strengthen Maximilian, who is said to have been very liberal in the grants he made to an express company in which members of Mr. Seward's family are interested? Or, foreseeing the downfall of the Hapsburg in Mexico, does he want to have under his hand a pliable man, by whose help he may dictate terms and control the fate of the Mexican Republic? Both suppositions are probable enough, and it would astonish no one if they were both true.

Whatever may be the truth involved in these reports, it is undeniable that Santa Anna is availing himself of them and of the secrecy in which this chapter of our foreign policy is involved, to create the belief that he enjoys the support of our Government. Upon this support he bases the most extravagant expectations. I do not wish to scrutinize too closely the means he employs. Suffice it to say that he is more successful in his self-propagandism than is generally believed, and that he is winning every day to his cause men whom you would be surprised to hear mentioned in this letter. Yesterday I met a Juarist who had just received a letter stating in the most emphatic manner that Santa Anna had been promised the assistance of the United States. In that case, he said, he intended to leave Juarez to his fate and side with Santa Anna, as possessing the advantages of a backer which could enable him to buy any party and every man in Mexico, and to shape the destinies of his country in accordance with the general wishes of the nation.

The chief motive of Santa Anna's visit to the United States is not to be looked for, however, in the invitation he may or may not have received from Mr. Seward, but in the deeper and more immediate play of certain New York speculators. These men are at the head of an enterprise, the success of which would unmistakably fill their pockets, and contribute to a certain degree to the influence and the responsibilities of American policy. It is known that Santa Anna has, during his long administration, been very lavish in his concessions of contracts and lands to Americans and others, and I need only mention the Carey grant, or transit route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and other grants of the same kind, to explain what attraction his return to power offers to speculators and stock-jobbers of every description. It is, I am told, this class of people who, having been recently lobbying in Washington without any other success than the promise of the withdrawal of the French troops, have in despair turned their eyes to the ex-Dictator, and intrusted him with the charge of their scheme. As they were supported by a party of Wall street brokers and operators who can control money, they had no trouble in deceiving Santa Anna to become the chief representative of their interests.

Whether or not the plan of these speculators coincides with the views of our Government, and has for its object the ratification of the concession of Lower California made to a New York company, is a thing which I leave future events to disclose.

Since the above was written, I have been informed that Gen. Santa Anna is about to issue an address to his countrymen in Mexico, urging them to unite in a common cause against the invaders of the soil. This address will repel the charge that the General made his submission to the Emperor Maximilian, and will review, in a lenient but telling manner, the political and military career of the Dictator, whose life, as he says it himself, is intimately connected with the history of the Mexican Republic.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

It seems that General Santa Anna is negotiating for the equestrian portrait of Gen. Scott, painted by Troy, by a resolution of the State of Virginia, and now on exhibition in the Capitol.

The *Herald's* Brownsville, Texas, correspondence of the 4th says: An expedition of Imperialists marched from Monterey, another from Saltillo and another from Matchualla, with the intention of dispersing the army of Espinoza at Victoria. They were, however, outflanked by General Escabedo, who occupied Linareo, a town in their rear, and forced them to retire with a heavy loss in desertions.

The United States District Court Grand Jury, for the Southern District of Alabama, Judge Busteed's District, has found a bill of indictment against George M. Gayle, on the joint charge of murder and conspiring to overthrow the United States Government. Gayle has been arrested and held to answer in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. He will be remembered as the man who advertised in the Selma papers for contributions to a fund of one million dollars to procure the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and who was taken to Washington under arrest last summer, but really released and allowed to return.

The Louisville *Courier* of Wednesday says: It has been currently rumored on the streets during the past few days that we are soon to have a new Postmaster here, and that the fortunate individual is to be George Baber, Esq., who, until his withdrawal from the *Journal*, some four or five weeks ago, had been for some time the leading political editor of that paper. We do not vouch for the correctness of this rumor, but are inclined to believe there is more truth in it than is usually found in such reports.

A man named David Adams, and his son, living in Bloomwood county, Ohio, hung themselves in the woods last Monday. They had been indicted for a personal encounter with a neighbor, which so preyed upon their minds that the rash act was committed to end their fancied misery.

The Senate Finance Committee will report the tax bill on Monday. Among the changes from the House bill are the following: They have added to the free list sulphur, saltpetre, American wines, cordage and cast iron water pipes. They have taken out mowers and reapers, wooden ware, sorghum, machinery and draw bridges, also papers, except printing, levying a tax of five per cent. on all other qualities. The tax on clothing is raised from one to two per cent. Cotton is cut down from five to two per cent. In place of the ad valorem rate on cigars they have substituted a uniform rate of ten dollars per thousand on all cigars valued at over $12 00. The tax on smoking tobacco is fixed at fifteen cents per pound, instead of twenty cents. The House section in regard to molties is stricken out, as are also the House amendments to the income tax, thus leaving the tax as it now stands. The tax of ten per cent. on the issues of State banks is suspended for one year, from July 1st next.

A person who has recently visited the Shenandoah Valley says it is wonderful to see the profusion of cattle and poultry in this 'denuded' valley, after the devastation it was said to have suffered. Except the absence of fences in some places, now and then a fortification or a burnt barn, no one would suppose an army had been in the valley. One or two years' crops will replace all of the destruction that has been made except loss of life.

A letter from Rome says that the date for the departure of the French troops from that city has been fixed at the 11th of December, 1866. It remains beyond that period it will no longer act for the protection of the Pope, but as a corps of observation in regard to events in the kingdom of Italy.

The Richmond *Whig* remarks that insanity is becoming fearfully prevalent among the freedmen. Within the month of May some fifteen or sixteen such unfortunates have been placed in confinement in that city, while in former times that number would hardly have been found in five years.

An important case is said to be in preparation against General Kilpatrick, at Washington, founded upon charges preferred by Capt. Williams, of the United States navy. Nothing at present is known of the merits of the matter, excepting that there is a woman connected with it. It may prove merely a damaging attempt by the General's political enemies.

The returns of the election in Washington Territory show large Democratic gains. The entire Democratic ticket in nine counties is elected, and it is believed to be so in four others.

It is reported that John H. Surratt, one of the Lincoln assassination conspirators, recently passed through Memphis for Missouri.

Hon. E. B. Washburne has been renominated in the Third Illinois Congressional District.

New Orleans telegrams state that Red river letters give affecting accounts of the overflow and destruction of property. The floods are everywhere subsiding, however, and the planters are putting in cotton as fast as the waters recede; but hopes of the crop are few. Meteorological observations in the centre of the cotton growing district since April 8, during the whole of the planting season were singularly unfavorable for cotton growth—more so than ever before recorded.

The action of Congress in refusing to repeal or modify the test oath, coupled with Secretary McCulloch's letter on that action, is beginning to produce its effect among Southern office-holders who cannot take that oath. The custom officers at Charleston, as well as some of the Internal Revenue officers in South Carolina, have already sent in their resignation.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.

Burning of a Coolie Ship—Loss of 672 Lives.

The Italian ship Napoleon Canevero sailed from Macao on the 8th of March, with a crew of 40, and 663 coolie emigrants, bound to Callao. Part of the cargo consisted of 8000 boxes of Chinese fire-crackers. A few hours after leaving port the officers of the ship discovered that there was a plot among the coolies to poison them, and that 200 had agreed to revolt and if possible capture the ship. Some of the ringleaders were flogged while others were placed in irons. At 4 o'clock the next day, the interpreter reported to the chief mate, Mr. A. F. Faw, that the coolies intended to revolt at 5 o'clock. To the captain of the vessel they denied any such intention and the provisions were served to them. At quarter past 5 o'clock the coolies revolted and broke up the sleeping beaches, into which they had driven spikes, for weapons. They also had several knives, spades and two cutlasses taken from the men on guard.

The crew fired upon them and after about thirty had been shot the captain called upon them to surrender. They refused and set fire to some stuff in the hold of the vessel, probably thinking that the crew would rush down the hatchway to extinguish it, giving the coolies below a chance to go upon deck and join their comrades. The fire rapidly increased and the coolies again refused to surrender. Two boats were lowered and swamped, but a third was lowered in safety and several of the crew got into it and put off from the ship's side. The captain, mate and supercargo were saved by swimming to one of the swamped boats, from which they were taken by the crew in the third boat lowered, but the doctor, store-keeper, interpreter, and several others of the crew perished. At 10 o'clock that night the vessel blew up, the fire having reached that part of the hold in which the 8000 boxes of Chinese firecrackers were stowed and all those on board perished.

Reconciliation.

The Washington letter to the New York *Commercial* records the action of the House on the constitutional amendment, and says: Mr. Thad. Stevens gracefully fell back from his advanced position, and the other radicals declared that as they could not get what they wanted, they would take what they could get. More than this, they will now admit the loyal Tennessee members, and perhaps those members from one or two other States who can establish their loyalty. Should the remaining Southern States accept this Congressional policy, and adopt the proposed amendment, it will leave President Johnson "out in the cold" with his "policy."

It is also very evident that Congress is disposed to harmonize the differences between the White House and the Capitol. To-day the Senate passed an amendment to the Civil Appropriation Bill, giving the President a Private Secretary, with a salary of $3,500; an Assistant Private Secretary, with a salary of $2,500, a short hand writer, with a salary of $2,500; a clerk of pardons, with a salary of $2,000; and three clerks with salaries of $1,800 each. This is a proper and respectable establishment, and can not be acceptable to Mr. Johnson.

The correspondent of the *Post* says:—There is a strong feeling among the Republicans in both branches of Congress in favor of resting for the present session upon the action of Congress already taken upon the subject of reconstruction. It is proposed to stop with the Constitutional Amendment, and to pass no bill or concurrent resolution. It was remarked that Mr. Stevens had given his approval to this plan, but it must be a mistake, for he introduced a new bill into the House this afternoon. Mr. Kelly proposes to let in the rebellious States when they agree to universal suffrage. Mr. Stevens will do it when impartial suffrage is established.

If the House passes any bill at all upon the subject, it will provide for representation in Congress from the States that agree to the Constitutional Amendment. Some sound radicals say they are content with the action of the House to-day, having no doubt that the people of the rebellious States will understand that their only chance of regaining representation in Congress is to adopt the proposed amendment.

General Scott's Reception by the "Spirits."

At a spiritualist meeting in New Jersey recently, one of the mediums, a Miss Bullene, gave the following account of the reception of General Scott in the spirit land:

"General Scott was received by all the spirits *en masse*. At his right hand stood Washington. Behind him was Wellington, the Iron Duke. At his left appeared the late Czar of Russia. Before him, with folded arms, Napoleon was stationed as the representative of France. Jefferson, Madison, Taylor, Lincoln and the other deceased Presidents of this Republic, whose names Miss Bullene had clearly forgotten, acted as the reception committee. All the dead heroes of the recent war were on duty, with innumerable thousands of other famous people whom Miss Bullene would not name. The reception ceremony was exceedingly modest. A little child whom the General had dearly loved, was deputed to present him with a crown of laurel, and as it was placed upon the hero's head there were exclamations from the vast throng."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

New York and Montana Mining and Manufacturing Company's Bill Vetoed.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

[The following is an abstract of the President's message, vetoing the bill granting public lands, to the New York and Montana Mining and Manufacturing Company:

Two questions arise, viz: whether the privileges the bill would confer, should be granted to any persons, and secondly, whether, if unobjectionable in other respects, they should be conferred upon a corporation. The public domain is a national trust, set apart and held for the general welfare on principles of equal justice, and not to be bestowed as a special privilege upon a favored class. The proper rules for the disposal of public lands have from the earliest period been the subject of earnest inquiry, grave discussion and deliberate judgment. The purpose of direct revenue was the first object, and this was attained by public sale to the highest bidder, and subsequently by the right of private purchase at a fixed minimum. It was soon discovered that the surest and most speedy means of promoting the wealth and prosperity of the country was by encouraging actual settlement and occupation, and hence a system of pre-emption rights resulting most beneficially in all the western Territories. By progressive steps it has advanced to the homestead principle, securing to every head of a family, widow and single man, twenty-one years of age, and every soldier who has bore arms for his country, a landed estate sufficient, with industry, for the purpose of independent support. Without tracing the system of pre-emption laws through the several stages, it is sufficient to observe that it rests upon certain just and plain principles firmly established in all our Legislatures. The object of these laws is to encourage expansion of population, and the development of agricultural interests, and hence they have been invariably restricted to settlers.]

Actual residence and cultivation are made indispensable conditions, and to guard the privilege from abuses of speculation or monopoly. The law is rigid as to the mode of establishing claims by adequate testimony, with penalties for perjury. Mining, trading, or any pursuit other than culture of the soil is interdicted, military lands being expressly excluded from pre-emption privilege, excepting those containing coal, which in quantities not exceeding 160 acres are restricted to individuals in actual possession, and commence with an advanced minimum of $20 per acre.

For a quarter of a century the quantity of land subject to agricultural pre-emption has been limited, so as not to exceed a quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres, and still further to guard against monopoly. The privilege of pre-emption is not allowed to any person who owns three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, nor is any person entitled to more than a pre-emption right, nor is it extended to land to which the Indian usufruct has not been extinguished. To restrict the privilege within reasonable limits, credit to the ordinary pre-emption on offered lands, is not extended beyond twelve months, within which time the minimum price must be paid. Where the settlement is upon offered territory, the time for payment is limited to the day of public offering designated by the proclamation of the President, while to prevent the depreciation of the land by waste or destruction of what may constitute its value, penal enactments have been made for the punishment of persons depredating upon the public timber.

Now, supposing the New York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company to be entitled to all the pre-emption rights which it has been found expedient to bestow upon the national pioneer, it will be seen that the privileges conferred by the bill in question are in direct conflict with every principle heretofore observed with respect to the disposal of the public lands. The bill confers pre-emption rights to mineral lands, which, excepting coal lands at an enhanced minimum, have heretofore, as a general principle, been carefully excluded from pre-emption. The object of the company is not to cultivate the soil or promote agriculture, but is for the sole purpose of mining and manufacturing iron. The company is not limited like ordinary pre-emptors to one pre-emption of a quarter section, but may pre-empt two bodies of land amounting in the aggregate to twenty sections, containing 12,800 acres, or eighty ordinary pre-emption rights. The timber is not protected, but on the contrary it is devoted to speedy destruction forever. Before consummation of title the company are allowed to consume whatever may be necessary in the erection of buildings and the business of manufacturing iron. For these special privileges in contravention of the land policy of so many years, the company are required to pay only the minimum price of $1 25 per acre on one-sixteenth of the established minimum, and are granted a credit of two years or twice the time allowed ordinary pre-emptors of offered land. Nor is this all. The pre-emption right in question covers three sections of land, containing iron ore and coal.

The act passed on the first of July, 1864, made it lawful for the President to cause tracts embracing coal in veins or coal fields, to be offered at public sale in suitable legal sub-divisions to the highest bidder, after public notice of not less than three months, at a minimum price of twenty dollars per acre, and any lands not thus disposed of, were hereafter to be liable to private entry at said minimum.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

The Rosseau-Grinnell Difficulty to be Investigated—The Tax Bill—The Fenian Resolutions—Deaths from Cholera—Exciting Trot at Fashion Course—Fenians Clamoring for Money.

NEW YORK, June 15.

THE ROSSEAU-GRINNELL DIFFICULTY.
Specials to the evening papers say Mr. Grinnell is in his seat to-day bearing marks on his face of the blows given him yesterday by Mr. Rosseau. Mr. Rosseau is also in his seat receiving the congratulations of the chivalry. The House will investigate and probably expel Mr. Rosseau.

THE TAX BILL.
Senator Fessenden was too ill to attend a meeting of the Finance Committee to-day, and the tax bill will not be reported until Monday.

THE FENIAN RESOLUTIONS.
The House Committee on Foreign relations will report resolutions mildly censuring the course of the Government on the Fenian movement. The Committee will also take a bold position in reference to Mexican matters, but unanimously oppose the endorsement of the Mexican bonds.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.
This morning a well to do middle aged citizen died in Elizabeth street of cholera.

THE CASE OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.
District Attorney Courtney, who has been unable to elicit any testimony against Mr. Roberts, the president of the Fenians, has determined to lay what facts he has before the grand jury now in session.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND VIRGINIA.
The *Tribune* publishes letters of President Lincoln to General Weitzel, concerning the calling of the Virginia Legislature together. He corrects the impression that he had recognized the rebel legislature as a rightful body, as Judge Campbell asserted.

FRAUD.
Charles Ready was examined before the Police Judge to-day, on a charge of selling an interest in the steamship Dacotah to Col. Wm. E. Johnson, of Nevada, which interest it is claimed he did not own. The case is to be continued.

MORE DEATHS BY CHOLERA.
In addition to the death by cholera of a citizen in Elizabeth street, three other cases are reported in the city to-day—two persons residing in Waverly Place and another in Cherry alley. The names are unknown, and the result of the disease is not yet ascertained. Various rumors of cholera here and in Brooklyn are current to-night. Since last report there has been one death from cholera and two new cases at quarantine.

EXCITING TROT.
The trot over Fashion course this afternoon for one thousand dollars, mile heats, best three in five, resulted in Dexter beating Geo. N. Patchen, Jr., in three straight heats; time 2:29½, 2:28½, and 2:27½. The race was very exciting, and a large crowd was present.

NEW STEAMER ON CALIFORNIA LINE.
A new steamer is soon to be placed on the Nicaragua California route.

FENIANS AFTER THEIR MONEY.
The Fenians are clamoring at the headquarters for money, supposed to be in the treasury.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Late Mexican Advices—Activity of the Liberals—A Paying Transaction—Sugar and Tobacco of Cuba—Southern Planters Hopeful of the New Crops.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.—Mexican advices state that the American colonists advises the people to stay at home.

The Liberals are more active since the reported French withdrawal.

Maximilian has entered into a new Concordat with the Holy See. He refused to repeal the Civil Marriage Act and Confiscation of Church Property, which Rome acknowledges.

Mr. Pierce, late United States Consul at Matamoros, purchased of the Liberals four thousand horses and mules and sent them to Missouri. It is charged that they were stolen from neighboring Mexicans. His profit was $100,000 in gold.

Complaints have been made that Federal officers collect unlawful toll across the Rio Grande and pocket the money.

General Sessinuis, Governor of Cuba, has been inaugurated. In his address he promises conservative progress and equal justice, and praises the army and people.

The stock of sugar is 516,063 boxes. The sales are limited. New tobacco is arriving slowly. Segars animated, advancing in an anticipated charge of the tariff of the United States.

A terrible storm swept over Pensacola bay, doing damage to the shipping and Fort Pickens.

The planting of the overflowed lands is lively, and the people are hopeful of the new crops.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Tragic Affair—Two Men Killed—Assassination in Little Rock.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—While a posse was bringing into the city two men, S. A. Boyett and F. Wingate, arrested for the murder of a man named Payne, on Tuesday night, who were informed on by Enbank, an accomplice, who pointed them out near the city this morning, they were met by Henderson, a relation of Payne, who shot all three, killing the former and mortally wounding Boyett. One of the posse ordered him to desist, refusing. he fired killing Henderson, Saint, who killed Henderson, was an uncle of the latter.

A telegram from Little Rock last night states that Dr. Webb, a wealthy citizen of that city, and his son, were murdered in bed by an unknown assassin.

Fire in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 15.—A fire this morning destroyed the banking and business houses of Lusk & Leverick, corner of Wood and College streets, and several adjoining buildings. Loss, $15,000, with but little insurance.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Paris Exposition Bill Passed.

Committee to Investigate the Rosseau-Grinnell Difficulty.

Bills Reported and Passed.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. KIRKWOOD, from the Committee on Conference on the disagreeing votes on the joint resolution relative to the disposal of public lands in the Southern States, made a report, which was concurred in. As passed, the resolution restricts the amount of land to be entered by one person to eighty acres for two years, after which one hundred and sixty acres may be entered. Until January next, all who have taken part in the rebellion are excluded from the privileges of the bill. After that this restriction is removed.

Mr. SHERMAN rose to a personal explanation. He found in the New York *Tribune* an article in which he was alluded to as the organ of the Treasury Department. This was unjust to him. Two important bills, emanating from the Treasury Department, had been introduced in the Senate this winter. He had opposed one of these and favored the other. He did not want the Secretary of the Treasury to be held responsible for his (Sherman's) errors, and he (Sherman) did not wish to be responsible for the errors of anybody but himself.

Mr. VAN WINKLE introduced a resolution to permit the Quartermaster General to pay the citizens of the counties of Berkley and Jefferson, West Virginia, for quartermaster's stores furnished to the army, which was passed.

A resolution to print one thousand copies of the report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, for 1866, was reported from the Committee on Printing by Mr. Anthony and passed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill to continue in force the Freedmen's Bureau, was made the special order for Tuesday next at one o'clock.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War for a report of the Board of Officers on the subject of coast defences.

Mr. HOWARD called up the bill authorizing the eastern division of the Pacific railroad to select their route &c., published in the proceedings of the Senate day before yesterday, which was discussed and afterwards postponed.

The joint resolution for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition was taken up. The question was upon the amendment of Mr. Harris to appropriate $25,000 in coin for the erection of buildings for the display of American articles. The amendment was agreed to—Yeas, 18; nays, 17. The following is the vote in detail: Yeas—Armstrong, Crozin, Cresswell, Doolittle, Edmunds, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Nye, Ramsey, Sprague, Van Winkle, Williams, and Wilson—18. Nays—Buckalew, Chandler, Cowan, Davis, Foster, Grimes, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, of Indiana, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Stewart, Trumbull, Wade and Yates—17.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment making it the duty of agents distributing money under this joint resolution, to report such disbursements in detail to Congress, which was adopted:

Mr. STEWART demanded the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution as amended: Yeas, 22, nays, 13, so the resolution was passed and it goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE it was resolved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

The Senate then, in accordance with a resolution adopted yesterday, proceeded to the consideration of bills from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The President's Private Secretary entered the Senate chamber at half past two with a message from the President, returning, with his objections, the bill authorizing the New York and Montana Iron Mining Company to purchase certain lands reserved from sale, and not now in market.

The consideration of the District of Columbia business was resumed. A number of private and local bills were disposed of.

At four o'clock Mr. SPRAGUE called for the reading of the veto message.

The message was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORRILL moved to call up the bill repealing the city charter of Washington and Georgetown and providing for their government by commissioners.

M. WILSON moved to postpone the bill till the first Monday in December. He was in favor, he said, of the other proposition, which confined negro suffrage in the District. The pending bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

At five o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. SPALDING offered the following preamble and resolution, and moved the previous question:

WHEREAS, It is alleged in the public press that Hon. Lovell H. Rosseau, a member of this House, from the State of Kentucky, did, on the evening of Thursday, the 14th instant, commit an assault upon the person of J. B. Grinnell, a member of the House from the State of Iowa, because of words spoken in the House by the latter; and

WHEREAS, Said assault, if committed, was a breach of the privileges of this House, and of the member assaulted; therefore

Resolved, That a select committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the subject and to report the facts, with such resolutions in reference thereto, as in their judgment may be proper and necessary for the vindication of the privileges of the House and the protection of its members; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses on oath.

The previous question was seconded and the resolution adopted.

Mr. BLAINE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate joint resolution to provide for the payment of bounty to certain Indian regiments, which was read three times and passed.

The joint resolution directing the settlement of the accounts of Lieutenant W. H. Harwick, Thirty-Ninth Ohio Volunteers, was adopted.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Columbia river to Salt Lake City, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

The Senate bill to regulate the appointment of paymasters in the navy, was passed.

The bills to sell lands to the city of Leavenworth, Kansas, for a public park, and to authorize the construction of a horse railway through Fort Leavenworth reservation, were passed.

Mr. BINGHAM asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution requesting the President of the United States to transmit forthwith to the Executives of the several States copies of the articles of amendment proposed by Congress to the State Legislatures, to amend the Constitution of the United States, passed June 13th, 1866, to the end that the States may proceed to act on said articles of amendment.

Mr. LEBLOND asked the Speaker whether the concurrent resolution came in by unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER stated his understanding that it was reported from the Committee of Reconstruction, and therefore privileged.

Mr. BINGHAM corrected that and said he asked unanimous consent to introduce it as a member.

Mr. LEBLOND said the consent had not been given. The resolution is wrong on its face. It requests the Executive to send copies of the proposed articles of amendment to the different States, ere the time for the Executive to oppose or reject the joint resolution proposing them has elapsed.

(A member in his vicinity here said something in a whisper.) I am told he continued, that the Executive is not required to sign a joint resolution proposing constitutional amendments.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., interrupted and inquired of the Speaker whether there was anything properly before the House.

The SPEAKER—"If the gentleman from the Committee (Mr. Bingham) makes the report from the Reconstruction Committee, of which he is a member, it is before the House. Otherwise it is subject to objection by any member."

Mr. LEBLOND, without paying attention to this side scene, said that it had been the practise to submit resolutions proposing constitutional amendments to the Executive.

Mr. BINGHAM challenged him to say when that had been the practise.

Mr. LEBLOND replied that it was done under Mr. Buchanan's administration, and also under Mr. Lincoln's.

Mr. BINGHAM inquired whether the twelve amendments reported by the first Congress of the United States had ever been submitted to or approved by the President.

Mr. LEBLOND said he was aware that in the early history of the country, the record showed nothing on the subject. It did not show that constitutional amendments were even approved or rejected by the President, but it was a fact which gentlemen could not escape that the constitution made no exceptions whatever as to the bills and joint resolutions requiring the signature of the President.

The bill reported two days since by Mr. Myers, from the Committee on Patents, to extend the patent of Jonathan Ball for coating with cement the inside of metalic pipes, came up next in order, and after a long debate was rejected.

On motion of Mr. RAYMOND it was ordered that the proceedings to-morrow be confined to general debate on the President's annual message.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the States lately in insurrection their full political rights.

Mr. RAYMOND, who had the floor, yielded to Mr. Orth, with the understanding that he should address the House on Monday.

Mr. HALE offered the following amendment to the bill: "Provided, however, that this act shall not be construed to deny the right of each house of Congress to be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, or to prohibit the admission by either house of any member duly elected and qualified on taking the required oath of office at any time.

Mr. Orth made a speech in support of the bill, after which it went over until Monday next.

Mr. DONNELLY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate Joint Resolution passed yesterday, explanatory of and in addition to the act of May 5th, 1864, granting lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in Wisconsin. Read a third time and passed.

The Senate bill confirming the title of Alexis Pierrelot, to a tract of land in Browne county, Wis., and granting a pension to Mrs. Margaret Fallon, and to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers of the navy, were taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and appropriately referred.

The Speaker presented the proceedings of the Soldiers' State Convention in Pennsylvania. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate bill, passed April 26, to establish a hydrographic office in the Navy Department, with an amendment striking out the appropriation. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. FINCK, from the Committee on Claims, reported back the Senate bill to reimburse the State of West Virginia for moneys expended for the United States for arming, equipping and paying the military forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion, with an amendment to appoint three commissioners instead of one. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. INGRAHAM introduced a joint resolution directing that the names of Edward Crouse, Jesse W. Duggar and Joseph Parker, who had been commissioned as Lieutenants in the 118th Ohio Infantry, but who were killed before being mustered in, be enrolled as mustered in from the date of their commissions. After some discussion it was, on motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MOORHEAD was excused from service on the Rosseau Grinnell Committee, and Mr. Thayer appointed in his place.

Mr. MYERS presented the memorial of H. H. Kalorsowski asking an appropriation of $2,500 to purchase a bust of General Kazamar Pulaski, killed at Savannah during the revolutionary war, which bust executed by the latter Henry D. Sander, of Philadelphia, at the request of the Joint Library Committee of the Thirty-Fourth Congress, as a companion to that of Koscinsko, purchased from him by Congress.

At four o'clock, the House adjourned.

THE MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

Extensive Alterations—The Original Design—The Rotunda—The Hotel Office—The Grand Stair Case—A Five Hundred Pound Chandelier—The Bar, Billiard, and Retiring Rooms—Other Improvements—What is yet in Contemplation—Cost of the Changes, Etc., Etc.

For many months artizans and artists have been busily engaged in contributing of their experience and skill, remodelling and refitting in a style of rare taste the Monongahela House in Pittsburgh. The character and vast extent of the improvements being made in this popular and widely known hotel will require several months yet to complete entirely, and we do not intend, therefore, to enter into a minute statement of either all that has thus far been accomplished or is yet in contemplation, reserving it for some future occasion to lay before the public an adequate statement of the alterations in detail. The labor so far expended upon the Monongahela House has been of a kind that required the highest skill, and no description can now convey a perfect idea of the beauty of its new office, and adjacent apartments, which were thrown open to the public for the first time on last Thursday evening, or of the elegance of their furniture and fixtures; but we shall attempt to briefly, if imperfectly, describe the leading features of this part of the establishment, so far as finished, which is destined to be one of the most palatial hotels in the Union. As we have intimated many parts of the original plan have not yet been scarcely undertaken, and other parts are rapidly approaching their completion. The popular proprietor, John McDonald Crossan, Esq., has deemed it proper, in order to facilitate the comfort and convenience of his numerous guests, to inaugurate the new order of things at his house thus early, and we feel justified, therefore, in undertaking to speak of the changes he has made, which we believe are the most extensive alterations made in any hotel in the United States.

The Monongahela House is owned by Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Company, of Pittsburgh, who rebuilt it after the great conflagration which occurred in 1845. It stands in a prominent position on the north bank of the Monongahela river, at the head of Smithfield street, and covers the entire southern end of the block bounded by Water, First and Smithfield streets. It is five stories high and built of brick—the walls being model specimens of masonry, such as are seldom seen in these days elsewhere. Like most hotels built twenty years ago the street floor of the edifice was converted into stores for various business purposes and the office of the hotel, together with its several parlors, sitting rooms, reading rooms, etc., were located on the second floor and reached by a broad flight of stairs of easy ascent. This was the plan of the Monongahela House when rebuilt, and so it has remained adequately convenient for all the purposes of a first-class hotel until recently, when the growth of Pittsburgh, as a commercial and business centre, began to be felt more than ever, and the pressure of the traveling public, so vastly increased, demanded that additional space should be made to accommodate them. The Monongahela House had an extensive yard bounded by the four sides of the hotel, which is built after the manner of a hollow square. This yard was about fifty feet square, and no special use was made of it. The proprietor, Mr. Crossan, conceived the plan of rendering this large space available in the changes he contemplated making, and this improvement now completed forms one of the chief features of the Monongahela House. Mr. Crossan's original idea was to erect a grand rotunda—so we call it, although a square edifice is not *de facto* a rotunda—approached by spacious halls cut through the main building from Smithfield, Water and First streets. This suggestion was submitted to Mr. Charles Bartberger, the architect, who worked it into shape, completed the necessary drawings, and superintended the work up to a time when he was urged by numerous business engagements to transfer it to other hands, but not until the idea was mainly carried out in the construction of the rotunda.

THE IMPROVEMENTS.

Ground was broken about one year ago, and the yard excavated to the depth of fourteen feet. This was done with the view of converting the basement of the rotunda building into a large laundry. The idea was subsequently abandoned and the underground portion, which is very capacious, is now devoted to the uses of meat and vegetable storage, the apartments having a cool temperature and dry atmosphere. A broad flagged walk extends entirely around the rotunda, which is built of brick and is fifty feet high, and an ample sewer is laid underneath connecting with other sewers, by which all waste material is entirely carried off into the Monongahela river and borne away by its current. In the basement of the main building there have since been built an extensive bakery capable of producing one thousand loaves of bread daily, besides all the pastry that is generally consumed in a large first class hotel. Adjoining this department are spacious rooms devoted to the uses of steam boilers for heating purposes. Several other large rooms in the basement remain unfinished as yet, and are to be appropriated to purposes which will render the daily work of the employees more systematic.

The laundry department, instead of being connected with the hotel in this part of the house, is now entirely distinct from it. A three story brick edifice, thirty feet front by eighty feet deep, has been built on First street, directly opposite the hotel, where the laundry is now situated. It is thoroughly complete in all its details, and forms of one the most perfect concerns of its character in the Union. Adjoining the hotel, and running through the block from Water to First street, a new addition has been made to the hotel. It is of the same height and material as the main building, and a perfect *fac simile* of its exterior features.

In this new portion is located a fire-proof kitchen, thirty by fifty feet, with all the modern improvements used in the preparation of food; a fine carving room, thirty by sixty feet, and a dining room, additional to the one now in use, thirty by one hundred feet. Above these departments are forty-eight commodious and well ventilated chamber rooms. This building was erected under contract by Robert D. Smith. The entire frontage on the three sides of the hotel, as enlarged, is equal to about five hundred feet. An entire new stone flagging pavement has been laid on all sides, and heavy stone gutters set. Directly in front of the main entrance to the hotel, on Smithfield street, is a single flag stone which is about fourteen feet square, two feet thick, and weighs nearly fourteen tons. From this statement the reader will be able to form some conception of the character of this improvement.

The main entrance is broad and long, paved with marble tiles, white and black, and has a hard finished wall and ceiling, the latter being laid off in panels, decorated by heavy plaster mouldings. It is lighted from the street and at night by two heavy gas chandeliers. On either side are large door-ways, of modern style, leading into rooms on Smithfield street, which, when completed will be devoted to the use of gentlemen guests, for reading and conversational purposes. These rooms, as well as all the others on the first floor, are to be finished in a style corresponding with the office.

THE OFFICE.

The main entrance leads to the hotel office, which is one of unexcelled perfection, not alone in the matter of its finished attractiveness but in the general design. In order to enter or leave the hotel, every person, unless the private entrance is used, must pass through the office. This idea is to be adopted also, in building the grand Central Park Hotel, in New York city, and is one of the most decided improvements ever conceived, as it enables those in charge of the office to see all who come and go. The office occupies the second and the upper story of the rotunda. It is about forty-five feet square and is paved with tiles of black and white marble. It is surmounted by an octagonal cupola thirty-three feet from the floor. The cupola contains twenty-four windows on the sides, in which are inserted ornamented enamelled glass panes, with stained glass border in red and blue, and a vine delicately traced thereon. Between each window are elaborately carved miniature Corinthian columns, and surmounting the whole, divided by heavy ribs, are fifty-six panes of American hammered plate glass, half an inch thick. The wainscoting around the cupola is laid off in square panels with circular relievos, equidistant, and painted white. In addition to the flood of light which is at all times secured through the cupola, there are deep windows on three sides of the office, finished in a style corresponding with those in the cupola. In order to convey an idea of the admirable manner in which the office is lighted by day, it is merely necessary to add that a fraction under one thousand panes of glass are employed in the department. From the centre of the cupola is suspended a grand massive bronze gas chandelier, having two rows eight jets each. Its design corresponds admirably with the octagonal form of the cupola, and when it is lighted at night produces an effect which is very grand. The chandelier weighs over five hundred pounds, and was manufactured by Cornelius & Baker, of Philadelphia. The wall brackets in the office are of a pattern similar to it. The ceiling of the rotunda and its walls are hard finished, the former being laid off in a style corresponding with the main entrance. The wainscoating and window frames are finished in oiled white ash, oak, yellow pine, with black walnut mouldings, describing circular panels in the wainscoating and with white marble slabs at the base. The office furniture is constructed entirely of black walnut.

A counter of rich design stretches across the west side of the office at the centre, back of which is the private office of Mr. Crossan, which is large and well adapted for the purpose. One of Chalmer's Annunciators, encased in a heavy black walnut frame, sits prominently in front of the private office. The usual facilities for the cashier, book keepers, and clerks, such as safes, desks, key boxes, post office delivery box, etc., are arranged to correspond with the other furniture and made of the same material, occupying their appropriate places upon and behind the office counter.

THE GRAND STAIRCASE.

Facing the office desks, and arching the broad main entrance to the rotunda is a grand double staircase of magnificent design and finish. The staircase is nearly forty feet wide at the bottom, and has a flight of nineteen steps, about twelve feet long on either side. It is built of white ash, yellow pine, oak and black walnut, oil or wax-finished. The rail is a heavily moulded ramp rail, with a second of oval shape above, and elaborately finished. It is filled in with richly carved balusters, with octagonal bases and circular head pieces, meeting the rail and corresponding with the newels, which are among the most beautiful in design, very richly carved. They are to be surmounted with elaborate gas fixtures, which will materially heighten the general effect. The staircase has no visible support, being a complete arch built against and into the wall. The platform is laid with octagonal oak and square black walnut blocks, wax finished. From the platform the guests pass through a short and broad ante hall into the main hall which leads to the parlors, reception rooms, sitting rooms, dining rooms, etc. These halls have an encaustic pavement similar to those in the United States capitol at Washington City. The pattern is very rich, with elaborately designed centre pieces. The under portion of the grand stair case is finished to match the wainscoting and window frames of the office, and a place is there allotted to the colored attendants and porters employed in the establishment.

THE BAR, BILLIARD ROOMS, ETC.

To the left of the rotunda a spacious door leads into the wash room, admirably designed, with marble wash basins, soap stands, tiled flooring, &c. To the right of this room is a spacious cloak and hat room, where also is located the inevitable newspaper stand. Passing out of the wash room to the left, an ante hall is discovered which leads on the right to the bar room, and on the left to the principal billiard room. The latter will be thrown open in a few days. The bar room is one of the finest in the city and thoroughly metropolitan in its general features. It is finished precisely after the general design of the hotel office, its counter being a *fac simile* of that in the rotunda, and behind it in a heavy black walnut frame of elegant design, are five heavy French plate looking glasses. The wall counter is made of black walnut, and divided at the centre by a heavy marble ale fountain, with silver faucets, etc. The walls and ceiling are frescoed in oil in the finest style. On the right side there is an entrance to a small billiard room, and also one to the main billiard room on the west side. There are two entrances to the bar-room—one on Smithfield and the other on First street. The principal billiard room is twenty-five by eighty feet; the bar-room is twenty-five by forty feet; and the small billiard room is twenty by forty feet.

To the right of the rotunda is a spacious ante-hall, out of which are two others which lead respectively to the hair-dressing and bath rooms, and to the gentlemen's retiring apartment. The "barber shop" is one of the most important departments in a hotel, and the polite and efficient possessors of this one, with all its perfect arrangements, must constitute a positive attraction to the traveler.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

We have imperfectly sketched in a brief manner the leading improvements at the Monongahela House, as far as they are completed. What is yet to be accomplished will require several months to finish. The second floor of the hotel is now undergoing a thorough change which, when it is over, will leave the establishment perfect in all its details. We have not space enough to notice many and various improvements which are about finished, our design merely being to chronicle the inauguration of the new and thoroughly systematic arrangements of Mr. Crossan, as far as he has carried them out under his extensive plan. The changes which have been made and those yet in contemplation, will cost at least $200,000 in the aggregate. Among other prominent alterations, we may mention the transformation to take place in the old office. This will be converted into a grand hall for lady guests. It will be provided with a rich and costly ornamented window, and will lead to fine retiring rooms and new appartments for guests.

The following firms are among the principal ones which have contributed their skill towards the extensive improvements made and still under way: Chief Contractors, Moore & Chambers, builders, Allegheny; Iron Front, W. J. Anderson & Co., Pittsburgh; Stone Work, Harrison Bros., Pittsburgh; Marble floors, Jacoby & Prince, Philadelphia; Stair Builder, John Dalzell, Pittsburgh; Chandeliers, Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia; Plumbing, E. Browne & Brother, Pittsburgh; Gas and Steam Fitting, Craig Brothers, Pittsburgh; Painting, Barry & Brother, Pittsburgh; Brick Masons, E. Ecker & Son, Pittsburgh.

It will be seen from the foregoing incomplete account, that the Monongahela House is destined to be unsurpassed in all respects. Mr. Crossan is a gentleman of enterprise, and promptitude, and is personally devoted to the care and management of his establishment. We wish him the highest success for the future as the reward of his own efforts, and for the sake of Pittsburgh, which derives great benefit from men of his energy and spirit.

IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOATMEN.

Safety of Passengers on Steamers.

The act to further provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled by steam, as amended and passed in the Senate, and which goes to the House for concurrence, which it will probably promptly receive, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. That if any engineer or pilot, licensed in pursuance of law by any inspector or board of inspectors, shall, to the hindrance of commerce, wrongfully or unreasonably refuse to serve as such on any steam vessel, as authorized by the terms of his license, or shall fail to deliver to the applicant for such services at the time of such refusal, if the same shall be demanded, a statement in writing signed by such engineer or pilot of the reasons therefor; or if any pilot shall refuse to admit into the pilot house with him any person or persons whom the captain or owners of any steamboat may desire to place there for the purpose of acquiring the knowledge of piloting, he shall forfeit and pay to the party aggrieved thereby the sum of three hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt founded on this statute, and thereupon on such recovery, as well as on such refusal to give such statement in writing, or to admit such persons into the pilot house as aforesaid, his license shall be immediately revoked upon the same proceedings as are provided by law in other cases of the revocation of such license.

SEC. 2. That when boilers are so arranged on a steamer that there is employed a water connecting pipe, through which water may pass from one boiler to another; there shall also be provided a similar steam connection having an area or opening into each boiler of at least one square inch to every two square feet of effective heating surface contained in any one of the boilers so connected, half the flue and all other surfaces being computed as effective; and no boiler shall hereafter be allowed, under the rule now established by law, a greater working pressure than one hundred and twenty pounds to the square inch.

SEC. 3. That one or more additional safety-valves of such dimensions and arrangement as shall be prescribed by the board of supervisory inspectors, shall be placed on the boilers of every steamer, and shall be loaded to pressure, not exceeding two pounds above the working steam pressure allowed, and shall be secured by the inspector against the interference of all persons engaged in the management of the vessel or her machinery, and the alloyed metals, now required by law to be placed in or upon the flues of boilers, shall be fusible, as now required by law, and a temperature not exceeding four hundred and forty-five degrees of the Fahrenheit thermometer, and a good and reliable water-gauge and full set of gauge-cocks shall be provided for each boiler, whether cemented or otherwise.

SEC. 4. That no steamboat boiler hereafter built, to which the heat is applied to the outside of the shell, shall be constructed of plates of more than three tenths of an inch in thickness, the ends or head of the boiler only accepted. And every steamboat boiler hereafter built, if employed on rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, or their tributaries, shall have not less than three inches of clear space for water between and around its internal flues. And steamers hereafter built, which shall employ four or more boilers, set in a batter, shall have the same divided in such a manner that one-half, as nearly as may be, of the number of boilers employed, will act independently of the other half, so far as relates to the water connection, but the steam from all the boilers may be connected as provided by this act.

SEC. 5. That cotton, hemp, hay, straw, or other easily ignitable commodity, shall not be carried on the decks or guards of any steamer carrying passengers, except on ferry-boats crossing rivers, and then only on the sterns of such boats, unless the same shall be protected by a complete and suitable covering of canvas or other proper material, to prevent ignition from sparks, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence; nor shall coal oil or crude petroleum be hereafter carried on such steamers, except on the decks or guards thereof, or in open holds where a free circulation of air is secured, and at such distance from the furnace or fires as may be prescribed by any supervisor, inspector, or any local board of inspectors.

SEC. 6. That barges carrying passengers while in tow of a steamer shall be subject to the provisions of the acts for the preservation of the lives of passengers, so far as relates to fire-buckets, axes and life-preservers. For a violation of this section the penalty shall be one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. That steamers used as freight boats shall be subject to the same inspection and requirements as provided for ferry, tug and canal boats, by an act relating to steamboats, approved the 8th day of June, 1864, and to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. That if any person connected as a member or otherwise with the association of steamboat pilots, engineers, masters or owners, shall accept or attempt to exercise the functions of the office of steamboat inspector, it shall be a misdemeanor for which he shall forfeit his office and shall be further subjected to a penalty of five hundred dollars.

The remaining sections of the bill refer to the navigation of lakes and oceans.

Washington and Point of Rocks Railway.

Action of Baltimore and Ohio Company.

A full meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was held in Baltimore on Wednesday last. John W. Garrett, Esq., presided. The most important action of the Board was in reference to the Metropolitan Branch road, from Washington City to Point of Rocks, near Harper's Ferry. The President stated that the line selected by the engineers is but forty-two miles long. The present route by way of the Relay House is ninety-one miles, showing that by building the new road there will be a saving of distance for the immense travel and business from the West to Washington, of forty-nine miles. Contracts have already been effected to over $50,000, upon which the work is rapidly progressing, and it is the design of the company to progress as rapidly as possible with the remainder as soon as the requisite legislation is obtained from Congress for the portion of the line in the District of Columbia, and when it is ascertained that no unnecessary and competing lines will be authorized by Congress, to damage or destroy the investments. The following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

"*Resolved*, That the President be authorized to state that the policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, as heretofore declared, is to build the Metropolitan Branch Road from Point of Rocks to Washington, and that the work thereon shall be vigorously prosecuted, provided that the construction of no additional or parallel line or lines be authorized by the Congress of the United States."

This resolution has particular reference to the contemplated air line from Washington City to New York.

English Opinion of American Monitors.

Mr. John Bourne, an English engineer, in a letter which he has caused to be published concerning American Monitors, says: The impregnable character of the Monitors, from the lowness of their sides and the immense thickness of their armor, has long been widely known; but in Europe doubts of their seaworthiness, based on superficial considerations, have been persistently propogated, in the idea, perhaps, that the public faith in the excellence of the European type of war vessel would thus be maintained. These allusions, however, the voyage of the Monadnock round Cape Horn, and the intended voyage of the Miantonomah across the Atlantic, will no doubt do something to dispel; and mechanicians at least will not be slow to recognize the superior power and efficacy of the Monitor vessel, which, in action, not one of our iron clads would be able to confront for five minutes without the most imminent risk of being sent to the bottom. The officers and crews of the Monitors are entitled to the highest praise for the skill and courage with which they have conducted vessels of so novel a character over stormy seas and into the hottest fire; and we may all be sure that the naval men of this country will not be slow to appreciate these qualities, and to give their brother blue-jackets a cordial welcome when they arrive.

MARRIED:

HAWKINS—SCHLEBACH—On June 14, at the residence of the bride's father in Center Alley, by Rev. F. Buckingham, Mr. C. H. HAWKINS, of Pittsburgh, to Miss JENNIE A., daughter of George Schlebach.

DIED:

ISRAELL—On Thursday morning, the 14th, CHAS. H. ISRAELL.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 61 Third street, on SATURDAY, the 16th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WANTED—Boarders—One or two very choice rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with boarding. Day boarding can also be had by applying at 52 Penn st.

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.
FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.
FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.
FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JOHN F. DRAVO.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

PUZZLING CONTRAST.

MR. HARRIS, Democratic member of Congress from Maryland, has broken his long silence and made a speech. His speech is clear, intelligible, consistent and demonstrative of his intense and incurable disloyalty. Disloyalty is too weak a word. He is a rebel rampant, a cross between copperhead and hyena. He dashes right and left at the living and the dead, justifying murder, and denouncing the execution of convicted murderers. BOOTH and SURRATT are the special objects of his sympathy, and the right of secession is the central article of his faith. He expresses the fixed and unalterable conviction that the States had a right to secede, that they did right in seceding, and that they are now "to this Union foreign States." And he claimed that secession had been "a ruling principle of the Democratic party from 1798 to the late war." Full as the speech is of evidence of madness, it yet is a madness that has method in it, recognizing the ramifications of the central aberration, equally consistent and equally insane throughout.

Yet Mr. HARRIS's character, sentiments and speech do not place the State of Maryland, nor even the district from which he comes, under political disability or disfranchisement. His election to this Congress, in the face of his expulsion for adequate cause from the last, does not involve any such consequence to his State or District, although it certainly does not reflect any honor on the loyalty of the latter. His admission was allowed by Congress, and the resumption of his seat among the law makers of the country was not resisted. And yet loyal men, elected by a loyal constituency, have been refused seats in Congress as representatives of the people unfortunately embraced in the insurrectionary States. We refer particularly to representatives chosen in some of the districts of Tennessee, whose fidelity to the Union even in the most critical periods of the war, was the theme of eulogy throughout the loyal States.

Now, while the case of Mr. HARRIS justifies extreme caution in the admission of members in any way implicated in the rebellion, the exclusion of representatives whose loyalty is unquestioned does not appear to be consistent with his admission and continuance in his seat. This case, therefore, while it shows in a startling light what would be the character of Congress, and what would thence become the condition of the country, if its legislation and administration were subjected to officials of his opinions and temper, exhibits, at the same time, the impolicy, if not injustice of excluding true and reliable men. We should be dismayed at the prospect of this country, if the sentiments of Mr. HARRIS controlled its public affairs, more than we ever were when half a million of rebels were in arms against it. And this only makes us the more solicitous that good and true men, if such there are in any of the erring States, should represent the people in the general legislature. The State of Maryland is a loyal State, as indicated by the majority of its suffrages, by its measures and by its representatives in Congress, with this exception. It does not forfeit that character or any of its privileges, by reason of that exception. Much more then should loyal people who have chosen or may chose loyal representatives, be exempted from disability and be reinstated in the enjoyment of political privileges. We are ready to make allowances for technical difficulties, causing delay, and we insist on the strictest caution, the necessity for which is emphatically demonstrated by MR. HARRIS's speech, but we wish that some progressive movement might be made for the admission of representatives from the seceding States on the basis of loyalty to the government and a lawful election—conditions on which we understand the President and Congress to concur.

SOUTH AMERICAN BEEF.

The attention of enterprising capitalists of our country has been frequently turned towards South America. In nothing is there so much promise as in the immense cattle herds, offering a wide field with the view of supplying our markets with jerked and prepared beef. The English have got ahead of us, but there is room. From a recent statement we learn that it is estimated the number of cattle which will this year be slaughtered on the River Platte, will reach in round numbers one million head, which will be twenty-five per cent. more than last year. During the first eight months of 1865, there were killed 303,508 head of horned cattle and 87,844 head of horses. The exports for the same time were 37,000,000 pounds of jerked beef, 8,750,000 pounds of fat, and 400,000 hides. The number of horned cattle slaughtered this year, up to 1st of May, was 273,600. The fattest and best beef is shipped to Brazil and the lean to Havana. The tallow, hides and ashes of the bones are generally shipped to England. Very little of the beef is ever shipped to either England or the United States. We do not see why jerked beef is not used in the United States. It is made of the best of beef. An English Company are now putting up on an extensive scale, in cans, meat in a concentrated form, which meets with a ready sale in England. The Uraguay cattle are larger and fatter than those of Buenos Ayres. The manner of slaughtering the cattle is as follows: The animals are put into small funnel shaped pens, with one end opening into a long shed by a sliding gate. The animal is lassoed, the rope passing through a pulley on a cross beam over the gate of the pen at the outlet, and this lasso is drawn by a horse on the outside which brings the animal's head up to the cross bar, when a peon inserts a sharp pointed knife in the spinal marrow between the horns, killing the animal instantly. When the animal falls he rests on a small truck, which is drawn out into the shed. From twenty to thirty animals are undergoing this operation at the same time. The flaying and quartering of the animal is done in an astonishingly short time, usually in about ten minutes; but often in six. From five hundred to seven hundred bullocks can be killed and cut up in one day. The man who flays the animal cuts it into quarters, while others take everything away. The quarters are first hung up to cool; the offal, head and feet, are put into a large vat to steam out the fat, and the hide salted down for six or eight days, when it is ready for shipment. The work begins about daylight and finished about three o'clock in the afternoon. The men employed get good wages and the proprietors realize large profits. The beef is put on shipboard at a cost of about two cents per pound.

A LOAN TO HIS HOLINESS.

The expenses of the Pontifical government are so enormous, and the receipts into the treasury are diminished to such an extent as to cause the Pope to be greatly embarrassed. In this emergency he is endeavoring to effect a loan of 60,000,000 francs ($12,000,000.) He offers five per cent. on every 66 francs, that is, every one who will take five shares at sixty-six francs a share, will receive annually, twenty-five francs, and each stockholder will be reimbursed to the amount of 500 francs when the Pope shall be able to pay. Although the offer is liberal, yet the European bankers considered the undertaking so hazardous that they refused to engage it, and the Pope has concluded to make it an individual enterprise, engaging Messrs. BLOUNT & Co. of Paris as agents to receive the money from the lenders. The bishops of Spain, Belgium, France and America have been instructed to strongly recommend this loan to their congregations. In the meanwhile the situation of the Pope is becoming more and more critical, for the French troops will soon be recalled and leave him to such mercenary soldiers as he will be able to recruit through the different countries in Europe. In Rome there is great dissatisfaction among all classes, high and low, at the manner in which the government is conducted, as it in no way responds to the desire for improvements and the wants of modern times. Besides all this, Napoleon and the other rulers of Europe are as much dissatisfied with him as are the people of Rome. Under these circumstances the Pope will have a very difficult time in procuring the loan.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Although the number of persons of Irish nativity who have been connected with the Union armies is greatly exaggerated in many statements, yet it is probable that a considerable portion of the active, leading characters in the Fenian movement have been connected either with the Union or the rebel army. On the return of peace, instead of resuming contentedly the old routine of industrial pursuits, these leaders and agitators begin to dream and scheme about new fields for military action, and to exercise their ingenuity in inducing innocent and enthusiastic men and boys to join them, while the large and generous class of Irish girls are warmed up to contribute of their weekly wages to help on the cause of Ireland. Ireland direct was the first charm, and, on its dissolving, Canada became the point of illusion, to be followed, as the wind blows, by a raid into Mexico, and the setting up of the Irish Republic on the ruined throne of "that British tyrant, *Macmillan*."

Our Yankee soldiers have more sense. They finished their work, their strange work of war, and then were glad to get home to their wives and sweethearts, to their shops and farms, to their business, society and churches. And a more contented, quiet, industrious, law-abiding, sober, intelligent class of citizens does not enter into the composition of our diversified population, than the returned Yankee soldiers. They are satisfied with their country, and willing to stay in it. They have an understanding of public affairs and know that war is a losing business, not to be undertaken, except to prevent a greater loss. They have confidence in the rulers whom they have assisted to elect, and leave it to the wisdom of Congress to decide when war shall begin on a foreign nation. One Nationality and one Flag is enough for them, and they do not favor competing flags any more than rival and hostile ones. In short, they honor the laws and the Government, and repudiate all acts and efforts discreditable to either.

EMBARRASSMENTS TO FOREIGN TRAVEL.

An English correspondent discloses some of the embarrassments to which tourists are likely to be subjected. He says the continent of Europe will be shut up as completely as it was during the great wars of the Revolution and the Empire. He says there will be no pleasant trips up the Rhine. As for excursions to the Saxon, Switzerland, or the Lake of Como, or the Tyrol—as for art trips to Munich or Dresden—these will have to be deferred until central Europe comes to its senses again. The desperate career of the German watering-places will happily be arrested for a time; the opera houses will go bankrupt, and the hotel landlords and trie-a-trac sellers will be able, after a long series of years, to appreciate all the luxury of having soldiers billeted upon them, and of having to pay war taxes and subscribe to forced loans.

On this the Boston *Advertiser* remarks:

Most of the English people have become convinced that America is not now inhabited entirely by barbarians, roving tribes of Indians, and if what is described above actually comes to pass, we may naturally expect that many tourists, driven from their natural hunting grounds, will come over to explore the unknown regions of the United States. Let the journey once become fashionable,—and it already seems to be becoming more and more common,—and the Falls of Niagara and the Mammoth Cave will prove much stronger magnets than the Coliseum and the Mer de Glace.

STILL BETTER TERMS.

The *Tribune* thinks it is "morally certain" that, "if the South return to loyalty and tranquility," the vote of Congress annulling the conditions imposed on their return, by the amendment just adopted, will be "not long withheld," and that "if the South will now accord equal rights to her freedmen, we cannot doubt that the terms of restoration and readmission will be made as favorable as she can ask or desire." Better not go too fast, but just as fast as the South sends the right sort of men to Congress, each House being the judge for itself. The principle that has been established is, that the South is in the Union, having never been out, and the only question being, what sort of men shall represent her in Congress? A world of hair-splitting theory has been disposed of, in arriving at this simple ground of agreement.

The Export of American Gold.

A private business letter received by a merchant of Boston, in the Scotia's mail, contains the following passage, under date of Liverpool, June 2:

"The arrivals of American gold have saved credits here from destruction, and we now enter on a period of improvement and cheaper money."

The extent of the movement of specie here referred to, says the *Advertiser*, is shown with sufficient accuracy by the weekly exports of gold from New York. Up to the 5th of May, 1866, the exports had been $7,315,864, against $6,017,564 in the same time last year. The weekly exports since that date, covering the culmination of financial claims in the failure of Overend, Garney & Co., which was made known here May 21st, were as follows:

Week ending May 12	$1,064,496
Week ending May 19	8,763,295
Week ending May 26	9,421,766
Week ending June 2	6,870,997
Week ending June 9	4,220,756
Add previously reported	7,315,864
Total since January 1	$37,657,174
Same period last year	15,538,885
Increase in 1866	$22,118,289

Convention of Glass Manufacturers.

The fifth annual convention of the flint-glass manufacturers of the United States, now in session at Philadelphia, embraces all the leading firms in the country, among whom are the following:

Bakewell, Pears & Co., Pittsburgh, by John P. Pears; Boston and Sandwich Glass Company by James B. Lyon; Bay State Glass Company, Boston, by Samuel Slocum; Cape Cod Glass Company, Boston, by H. F. Higginson; Union Glass Company, Boston, by H. P. Gregory; H. C. Fox, Philadelphia; Franklin Glass Works, Philadelphia, by Messrs Gillender and Bennett; Sweeney, Bell & Co., Wheeling, by George W. Brockmier; Brooklyn Flint-glass Works by Mr. Houghton; Excelsior Flint-glass Works by John Lesch; Suffolk Flint-glass Works, Boston, by George S. Laselle; Jersey City Flint-glass Works by Horatio Reed; Storm Bros. by Gustavus Storm; Birmingham Flint-glass Works by N. H. Bryce; Campbell, Jones & Co. by Jenkin Jones; Adams & Co. by William Coyle; Barclay & Dobleman, Brooklyn, by N. S. Bailey; Empire State Glass Company by Daniel Harrison.

The Association has been in existence for five years and is intended to forward the interests of the trade in all parts of the Union, by equalizing the prices of glassware and the terms of its sale. They now have a memorial before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress to have the trade protected by a higher tariff.

It seems that the glass manufacturing business has been so much injured by the low rate of tariff put upon imported manufactured glassware that many shops have been compelled to suspend operations entirely, and the others have so little encouragement to continue the business that but a small number of hands are employed. The ware can be imported, and after payment of duties sold at a less price than our manufacturers can afford to make it. It is desired by them that Congress raise the tariff on this article of importation.

CRIME IN GREAT CITIES.—The existence of vagrants and vagabonds in any community is a great evil, and in large cities the source of a great deal of the crime that stains their reputation for good order. The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed a law giving the officers the right to arrest all idle persons, who, not having visible means of support, live without lawful employment; all persons wandering abroad and visiting grog shops or houses of ill-repute, or lodging in groceries, out houses, market places, sheds, barns, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves; all beggars or others receiving alms. Any person known to be a pickpocket, thief or burglar, either by his own confession or otherwise, if not engaged at some lawful employment, is declared a vagrant, and arrested accordingly. By this law the police in Boston and other large cities in the Bay State can reach a class who often, without any open violation of the law, prey in various ways upon the community. The rule is a good one, and will benefit every place where it is enforced. Yet the fact that a man has once been a criminal should not direct suspicion upon him, and shut him out from reform forever. It is, therefore, important that this fact alone, unaccompanied by a clear evidence of a continuance in a bad course, should not subject a man to arrest and imprisonment. Due discretion, however, in enforcing the law will be followed by results that can only be for the good of all concerned.

NEBRASKA.—Latest advices from Nebraska state that the State Government proposition has been carried, and that the Republicans have elected the State officers and a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

In consequence of the sore distress occasioned by the disastrous floods on Red river, the military authorities have ordered the distribution of rations to whites and blacks without discrimination, and measures otherwise are on foot for their relief.

A Washington dispatch says: A wealthy Baltimorean, writing to a friend here, says that bail to the amount of two million dollars can be procured for Jeff. Davis in that city on five hours' notice; already twenty-five thousand dollars have been quietly subscribed there towards defraying the expenses of his trial, and that a hundred thousand more can be raised, if necessary.

An order stopping the pay of several hundred officers of the army until they render to the Quartermaster General the returns required of them by law and army regulations was issued to-day by the Paymaster General. A large number of Pennsylvania officers are on the list.

The French Minister has received from Paris a copy of the official order announcing the intention of the French government in regard to the withdrawal of the Imperial troops from that country. Three-fourths are to leave on or before November, and the remainder on or before March, 1867.

The Fenians in New York propose to hold an immense meeting. Col. Roberts has been in consultation with the leaders, and rumor says there were other well-known gentlemen there, who hitherto have not acted with the Brotherhood; also, that the result of the conference was a determination to call a great meeting of the friends of Ireland in Union Square, at an early day, in order to place the failure of the Canada expedition at the door of the White House.

Quantities of vegetables are being received in New York from North Carolina and Virginia, as of old, only more so. The producers in these States are making a good thing of it.

Dr. Manning, of Palmer, has brought a suit against W. S. Nichols, of Monson, Massachusetts, to recover two hundred dollars for medical attendance upon his daughter, who for several years has been unable to talk or walk. Dr. Manning says he began treating her in January last, and agreed to charge nothing for his services unless he could make her walk and talk before the first of May. She recovered previous to that time, and her friends decline paying the doctor's bill, claiming that her remarkable cure was caused by the prayers of the Church, and not by any medicine of the doctor's.

The Montreal *Gazette* asserts that those opposed to confederation are secretly in favor of annexation to the United States.

The Fenian raid is said to have cost Canada between two and three millions of dollars.

The Lafayette (Indiana) *Courier* speaks of the rumored elopement of two married men of that city, well known in political circles. Nothing is said of the women presumed to be in the case.

Apropos of heavy sheep fleeces, a Spanish merino buck, two years, owned in Ashtabula county, Ohio, has yielded a fleece of one year's growth, weighing twenty-two and a quarter pounds. From a three year old Merino on the same farm, an eighteen pound fleece was cut. Two Spanish bucks gave forty-one pounds in the aggregate. In Lake county, Col. Greer cut from a stock ram twenty-one pounds, twelve months' growth. In Ashland county, Robt. Gleen's buck yielded twenty-one pounds nine ounces, and in Lorain county a yearling ram sheared thirteen pounds.

One hundred and thirty-four firemen in the employ of the city of Cincinnati have each been presented in the Columbus Accident Insurance Company for $2,500, in case of accident by death, or $12 50 per week in case of disabilities by accident. The policies cost $15 each, making a total cost of $2,010, which sum was generously subscribed by the citizens of that city.

The Bay City *Democrat*, of Sandusky, a German paper, has suspended after a career of ten years.

John W. Garrett, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, has recently purchased for that company, the valuable property at Locust Point, Baltimore, belonging to the Misses Howard, and of the estate of the late Col. John Eager Howard. It is designed for the accommodation of the Company's European steamers, for which it is well adapted, having a water front of 272½ feet by 1,000 in depth to Fort avenue. The price paid was $25,750 cash.

PERSONAL.

—General Grant journeyed all the way to St. Louis to attend a law suit he has the luck to have on his hands. The case was called, when, although the Judge had assured the General the case would come to trial, the lawyers having agreed not to try a case during the warm weather, it was postponed. General Grant gave them to understand how deeply disgusted he felt with the arrangement.

—A man named John B. Milton, a former Campbellite minister, from Wyoming county, Pa., undertook to commit suicide in St. Louis, on Tuesday last, by taking laudanum. He was relieved of it before it took effect. He joined the Mormons two years ago, and being now disgusted with Utah life, is en route home. Being out of money, he was induced to commit suicide to avoid the pangs of poverty.

—General Lee intends to spend the summer vacation in the vicinity of Crab Orchard, Kentucky.

Major General Dodge is likely to be nominated for Congress by the Republicans in the district of Iowa now represented by Mr. Kasson.

—Senator Sumner has reached his home, not so ill, however, as he has been reported to be. We learn from the Boston *Traveller* that his prostration was caused by overwork, acting in connection with the severe injuries received in the Senate Chamber some years since, from the effects of which he still suffers. Mr. Sumner's mother lies in a very critical condition, and her physician is of the opinion that she will survive but two or three days longer. She is well advanced in years.

—Hon. Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, declines being a candidate for re-election to Congress at the approaching session. He is a candidate for the Senate, and his declination will probably strengthen his claims for that position.

—The *Gazette de France* says that persons who have lately seen Garibaldi represent him to be in excellent health. He is calm and cheerful; he walks several miles every day, in order, as he says, to accustom his legs to long marches. He always speaks of the necessity of concord and of forgetting all personal dissensions, there being no longer any grounds for mistrust or suspicion. He delights in extolling the organization and bravery of the Italian army.

—The First Baptist Church, of Chicago which recently built a $200,000 house of worship, and raised $50,000 on the day of the dedication, to pay off all the unpaid balance due against it, have just voted their pastor, Dr. Everts, a salary of $5,000.

—Gen. Alcorn, United States Senator from Mississippi, has applied for a teacher's situation in a freedmen's school at Freas' Point.

—Mrs. President Fillmore is one of the leaders of fashion in Paris. At the evening parties she has more diamonds about her than the rose has dew drops on a fresh May morning.

—The Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has unanimously elected Mr. John L. Wilson, (present master of the road,) as the successor of Mr. Wm. Prescott Smith, Master of Transportation. Mr. Wilson has been eighteen years in the employ of the Company.

—General Daniel Ullman, of New York, at one time a noted politician of that State, and during the war commander of negro troops on the Mississippi, has accepted a position in Garibaldi's volunteers, and is receiving numerous applications for commissions.

—The New York *Church Journal* says the election of the Rev. George D. Cummins, D. D., as Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, promises to give to that Diocese the services of a man who has long stood among the foremost of our eloquent, laborious and popular parish priests. His unquestioned ability, his progressive temper, his easily kindled enthusiasm his simple and straightforward manliness, are all elements that are likely to win remarkable success in the Episcopate; especially when combined with a soundness of common sense, a moderateness of opinion, and a freedom from partisanship, which will command universal confidence. It was he who, at the last General Convention, moved the resolution of thanks at the reappearance of the clerical and lay deputies from some of the Southern Dioceses.

The Louisville *Democrat* commenting upon John Morrissey, who is being talked of to succeed General Nelson Taylor, as Representative in Congress from New York city, does not see why Morrissey, whose motto has always been "give and take," should not shine and knock down as many souls as he has knocked down many bodies. We believe, too, he is not in the least stingy, but will entertain his guests at home or show them the fashions abroad without regard to expense. Then there is always the dread which must ever haunt the unfaithful representative who eats and drinks one way and votes another, that the iron fist of Mr. John Morrissey, still remembering its former cunning, may wildly range over the representative countenance, close in black and blue night the representative eyes, unlock the fountains of the representative nostrils and break down the bridge of the representative nose.

THE HAUNTED WATERFALL.

A BALLAD.

The lady Laura lies upon her couch in soft repose,
Around her form the waning fire a ghastly halo throws;
Beside her lie her rats and mice, her "Derby" and her bows,
With her waterfall, her satin robe, and divers other "close."

O! dreams the lady Laura, now of yester-evening's ball,
Whereat, in beauty and in pride, she reigned the queen of all?
Or dreams she of the wounded hearts that 'neath her scepter fall?
But, hark! a footstep loud is heard along her father's hall.

Up stairs it comes! the windows of the stately dwelling shake;
A brace of poodles in their sleep a doleful howling make;
The fire is burning as sulphury as Pluto's lurid lake;
The footsteps of my lady's door—O! lady Laura, wake!

She sees a female figure there, a standing by her side!
'Tis clad in white from head to foot—'tis pale and hollow-eyed,
And on that gorgeous waterfall it looks with silent pride;
The lady Laura cannot move, her tongue with fear is tied.

"And have I found you once again, my bonny locks of hair?
Oh! long I've sought you high and low, since head of mine was bare;
I will not lay a hand on you, to harm you, lady fair,
But I must carry to me grave, this very night that 'ere.

"For, oh! upon my head in life these golden ringlets grew,
And round my rosy cheeks, when young, in shining ripples blew!
It's very cold below the sod, I needs them more than you;
I leaves now, for I sniffs the morn; my lady fair, adieu!"

GEORGE COOPER.

VARIETIES.

Slander is a coward's revenge, dissimulation his defense.

Duties fulfilled are always pleasures to the memory.

Be not content with high resolves; rather be content with little doings.

There is no substitute for thorough-going, ardent and sincere earnestness.

What bird is that which is absolutely necessary that we should have at our dinner, and yet need neither be cooked or served up? A swallow.

A man advertises a new patent stove which saves three-quarters of the coals, while the ashes which it makes pays for the other quarter.

Every monumental inscription, says Dr. Johnson, should be in Latin, for that being a *dead* language, *will always live*. This would be a bull in any other writer.

Modesty depends on good manners; happiness, on security; good society on good education; wisdom, on experience, and, for the safety or protection of a country, a tried man is often more valuable than a renowned warrior.

There are only two genuine remedies for sorrow, prayer and work. Trust in heaven and keep doing is the best recipe for every human care. There are no wounds of the spirit which it will not heal.

A morning paper in a glowing account of a recent fire, says that owing to the "almost superhuman efforts of the firemen of the 'paid department,' the fire was confined to the house." They ought to have put it out.

Judge Jeffries, of notorious memory, pointing with his cane to a man who was about to be tried, said "There is a great rogue at the end of my cane." The man to whom he pointed, looking at him, said, "At which end, my lord?"

They're richer who diminish their desires,
Though their possessions be not amplified,
Than monarchs who, in owning large empires,
Have minds that never will be satisfied.
For he is poor that wants what he would have,
And rich who, having nought, doth nothing crave.

The evening before a battle, an officer asked Marshal Toiras for permission to go and see his father, who was at the point of death. "Go," said the marshal, who saw through his pretext, "honor thy father and mother, that thy days may be long in the land."

A Frenchman, on coming to England, and finding himself utterly unobserved, no official asking for his passport, no policeman dogging his steps, no mayor demanding his business, felt sad and lonely, and exclaimed that he was taken no more notice of than if he was a little dog.

Some writer has said that a fixed idea is a sort of gimlet: every year gives it another turn; to pull it out the first year is like the plucking out the hair by the roots; in the second year, like tearing the skin; in the third, like breaking the bones; and in the fourth, like removing the very brain itself.

What Constitutes a Violation of the Neutrality Laws.

In the United States Circuit Court of Michigan, on Tuesday last, Judge Wilkins directed special attention of the Grand Jury to the violation of the neutrality laws, and said that the judicial power had not been sufficiently active in bringing to punishment those marauders—meaning the Fenians—who, under the pretense of liberating the oppressed, were ready to engage in a career of plunder and murder. He held that under the Constitution and certain subsequent acts of Congress no citizen can accept a commission to serve a foreign power; that any military expedition or enterprise carried on within the United States against any territory or dominion belonging to any power with which we are at peace, is a punishable offense. He observed:

"If any one shall begin or set on foot, or prepare the means for such enterprise, he is within the statute. The overt act is not an invasion of the country, but taking the incipient steps in the enterprise. To provide the means for the expedition, as the enlistment of men, the munitions of war, money, the sale and purchase of 'bonds,' in short, anything and everything that is necessary to the commencement and prosecution of the enterprise. Every government is responsible for the acts of its citizens. They must be restrained from violating the rights of other nations; and any government which has not the power or disposition to do this, subjects itself to a declaration of war by the injured party."

Female Genius and Her Reward.

Miss Harriet Hosmer enjoys an income of fifteen thousand dollars per annum, all of which she chisels out of the original rocks. Here is an income that any stone cutter may be proud of. When Miss Hosmer was a mere child she used to roam the fields like a young fawn. Out-door sports were her especial favorites, such as riding, walking, fishing, shooting, swimming and chasing butterflies. She had a room in the old mansion house, that was situated on the banks of the Charles river, in Watertown, Mass., that was set apart as her museum, and the first portion of the collection she made was of butterflies, bugs, flies, and every manner of insect that she could procure. These all were stuck fast to the wall by large pins, until the walls of the room were covered with insects and bugs. Her next effort was moulding in clay, first of her own hands and feet; afterward she attempted to form the eye, and after making collection of feet, hands and arms, she commenced to form a head and bust, and after having made one that partially satisfied her, procured a block of Egyptian marble from a neighboring gravestone worker, employed him to do the first chiseling, he striking where her finger pointed, until she took charge of it herself and soon brought out a very acceptable bust. This was the first step towards the fifteen thousand dollars a year she now enjoys.

How they Ventured and Lost.

An observing gentleman, writing from Richmond furnishes the following statements as to how the slaveholders of that section ventured and lost everything in the cause of secession: The number of men engaged in the slave trade in Richmond has been about four hundred, their annual business about $10,000,000, one-quarter of which was clear profit—making over $6,000 on an average. They were the moneyed men, controlled banks and gave tone to society. In the winter of 1861, their business being dull, they encouraged secession, got up meetings, employed and paid bands of music, invited the most rabid speakers to fire the Southern heart, with the avowed purpose of rendering slave property on the border insecure, and thus they hoped to fill their pockets out of the profits of an increased trade. How disappointed are these bold, bad men. Their money ashes; the most of them poor and desperate, keeping gambling hells and drinking saloons, skinning each other, and ready for treasons, stratagems, murders or assassinations, with no legitimate employment, with their strong passions accustomed to every gratification of profuse expenditures of their large gains from their most inhuman business.

President Johnson and Senator Yates.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* relates the following significant incident:—"Governor Yates, of Illinois, had a long interview with the President on Saturday last. One would naturally suppose, from the extreme views of the Governor, and the frankness with which he has on several occasions expressed them—taking ground more radical than Sumner, even—that he would not be very warmly welcomed at the White House. On the contrary, as he himself tells it, he never was more cordially received there, even by his old friend and associate, Mr. Lincoln. The interview was protracted and pleasant, and terminated in an assurance from the Executive that whatever Mr. Yates wanted to have done in the way of Federal appointments, should be attended to. This, from the 'Copperhead' and 'Tylerized' President, to the most Radical of all the Radical Senators!"

WHITTIER'S RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.—John G. Whittier, the poet, to correct "an erroneous view" of his religious opinions, has written a letter which is published. In it he says: "Painfully sensible of my own moral infirmities and liabilities to error, I instinctively shrink from assuming the office of teacher and guide of others. I simply wish to say that my ground of hope for myself and for humanity is in that Divine fullness of love which was manifested in the life, teachings, and self-sacrifice of Christ—the Way, the Truth, the Life. In the infinite mercy of God so revealed, and not in any work or merit of our nature, I reverently, humbly, yet very hopefully trust.

"I regard Christianity as a life rather than a creed; and in judging of my fellow men I can use no other standard than that which our Lord and Master has given us; 'By their fruit ye shall know them.' The only orthodoxy that I am specially interested in is that of life and practice. On the solemn theme of human destiny I dare not dogmatize, but wait the unfolding of the great mystery, in the firm faith that, whatever may be our particular allotment, God will do the best that is possible for all."

INTERESTING TO EPICURES.—We find the following in a French journal: "An awful discovery has just been made with regard to the wholesale destruction of the feathered tribe of France. The *pate aux oiseaux*, the gourmands who feed with such delight on brochettes of singing birds, devouring them at a mouthful, little bones and all, are aghast. It seems that the gigantic pyramids of these piteous little birds, which fill our markets to the amazement of foreigners, are supplied not by the gun or the fowling net, as is generally supposed, but by poison. In a notice lately issued by Doctor Turrel, it is asserted that tremendous quantities of nux vomica are sold for that purpose. The drug is boiled with grain and spread over the fields at every period of the year. The bait is so irresistible that Dr. Turrel declares that he has seen a pile of ten thousand larks ready prepared for dispatch to Paris in a single poulterer's shop at Aix."

Now that the strawberry season is at hand, it might be useful to know that in Sicily it is the custom to crush the strawberries with white powdered sugar, and to squeeze the juice of an orange or two over them. This makes a most fragrant and agreeable compound, superior to strawberries and cream.

Remarkable Fatality.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of yesterday contains the following: "About sixty years ago a woman in the prime of life, residing in Biedenkopf, Grosherzogthum, Hessen, Germany, ascended a ladder into the mow of her husband's barn, and, making a misstep, was precipitated through a hole to the floor beneath. She was taken up dead. She left a daughter, five years old, who grew up, married and had children. Ten years ago, in the same locality in which her mother lived and died, she also ascended a ladder in her husban's barn, and, like her mother, made a misstep, fell through the floor of the loft or mow, and was carried into the house to die in two days from the effects of the fall. Many years previous to her death her second son, Caspar Hoerle, came to this country, married, moved to Johnstown, and became the head of a large family. About a year ago, while employed at a turning lathe, he was struck in the breast by a piece of timber thrown from the saw in front of which he was standing, and instantly killed. Last summer his second son, Louis, was seriously and almost fatally injured by a fall received at the Woodvale Woolen Factory, near Johnstown, and on Saturday last his oldest son, Henry, while at work repairing the bridge of the Conemaugh Bridge Company, over the Conemaugh at this place, missed his footing and fell headlong into the river, a distance of nearly twenty feet, striking with his head upon a sharp stone which penetrated the skull a finger length. He was carried home dead to a young wife and two small children. We have never in our editorial experience read of a series of fatalities so remarkable in all respects as this. That the whole four members of the same family, each representing a distinct generation of that family, should end their existence through accidental violence is a wonderful coincidence; but that three out of the four persons killed should have come to their deaths from the same cause—a misstep and an accompanying fall—is indeed a mystery."

THE FRENCH PATENT LAWS.—A letter has been received at Washington from Commissioner Beckwith, stating that there has been no suspension or modification of the French patent laws, or of any portion of them, nor is there any such measure contemplated by the Imperial Commission, nor by the Government. Both the laws and the formalities will remain unaltered. It has also been stated that exhibitors from the United States will be permitted to display for sale duplicates of such articles contributed to the Exposition as they may desire to introduce to the notice of foreign purchasers. This is practicable at all times, but no change has been made nor intended to be made in the laws and regulations regarding foreign products imported for sale. All such products will be subject to the usual duties and charges.

Mr. Chauncey Loomis, of Bloomfield, Connecticut, recently found a box-turtle on his farm, which is probably centenarian. His father, Mr. Jacob Loomis, seventy-three years ago carved his initials and the date—"J. L. 1793"—upon the lower shell of this same animal, and then let him go. Later, in 1817, he was captured by Harry Cornish, of Bloomfield, and the initials "H. C., 1817"—also cut underneath those of Mr. Loomis. Both marks are as plain and distinct as when they were first cut. One of the same species was recently taken from the top of Simsbury mountain by a neighbor of Mr. Loomis, who marked it and left it on his farm. Shortly after the turtle with his initials was found on the top of the mountain again, having crawled to that distance at its slow pace from some attachment, probably to the locality.

"THE WHOLE HOG."—Dr. Elder, the very able statistician of the Treasury Department, has compiled some figures in regard to hogs, and the hog trade, that throw some light upon the expression "going the whole hog," or, at least show that if such a phrase is allowable anywhere, it would be in America.

In seven of the chief European nations, with a population of two hundred and fifteen millions, there is only one-sixteenth of a pig of two hundred pounds to each person.

In this country we have a hog and three-hundredths apiece, thus enabling Americans not only to "go the whole hog," but to do so with a small margin to share.

Among the statistics mentioned, the following appears:

Of seven of the chief European nations and the United States, we, with only 12.7 per cent. of the population, have 18½ per cent. of the live cattle; 42 4-10 of the sheep, and 48½ per cent. of the hogs.

In 1863 cut meats of pork, dry salted, representing one and a half millions of hogs, were exported from this country to Europe.

THE COST OF TRAVELING IN EUROPE.—One of the reasons why there is now so great a rush of American travelers to Europe is no doubt the cheapness of traveling abroad. A correspondent who has recently made a tour through Hungary, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and France, writes that his expenses averaged but five dollars a day in gold. He says this "includes everything and pays also for several fair clothing purchases. My journey lasted seven and a half months." He says he lived well everywhere, had good bread, well-cooked meats and healthy wine.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.—During the week ending the 13th, *fourteen thousand* immigrants, from European ports, arrived at Castle Garden, N. Y., an average of 2,000 per day! This makes a total of 104,863 from 1st of January to date, against 57,687 corresponding season last year. A majority of last week's arrivals were Germans.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER,

From the celebrated breweries of BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO., and BASS & CO. To weakly females and invalids the above articles are the best of tonics. We also have on hand a very fine stock of pure Old Liquors, for medicinal use, such as Cognac Brandy, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Catawba, Champagne, Claret and Blackberry Wines. Also, pure Hol and Gin, Jamaica Rum, Blackberry Brandy &c., all of which have been selected with great care for the special wants of invalids, and the public can depend upon every article that comes from our house as being perfectly pure and the best grade in the market.

M'CLARRAN & M'KENNAN, Druggists,
je5 85 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fifth st.

GEORGE MUIR,
OF
ARMSTRONG'S COAL WORKS,
PENN TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY CO.,
SPEAKS AS FOLLOWS OF THE
REV. E. A. WILSON'S
Great Remedy for Consumption

I was reduced so low with consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. WILSON'S remedy, and to-day I am as well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me, (as per above address) and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY in Pittsburgh is

JOSEPH FLEMING,
DRUGGIST,
NO. 84 MARKET STREET.
Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $3 30.
je4

EVERY WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE
IS WARRANTED.

And instructions given in its use at the home of its purchaser, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

HEMMING,
TUCKING,
QUILTING,
BRAIDING,
CORDING,
FELLING,
RUFFLING,
STITCHING, &c.

Done on these Machines—DONE TO PERFECTION. We solicit an examination before making a purchase.

WM. SUMNER & CO.
No. 27 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
je6

RELIGIOUS.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Public religious services in the new Academy of Music TO-MORROW, Rev. HENRY D. MOORE, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M.

REMOVAL—
George Shiras, Jr.,
Has removed his office from Fourth street to
NO. 64 GRANT STREET,
je15 6t IN FULTON'S NEW BLOCK.

WHEAT
A CARGO OF CHOICE
Minnesota Club Wheat,
Now on the way *via* Cleveland. Also, daily receipts by rail. For sale by
D. WALLACE,
je15 353 Liberty street.

NEW SUMMER
DRY GOODS
OPEN THIS MORNING AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 & 182 Federal st., Allegheny.

New Silks, Lawns, Shawls, Parasols, Gloves, Bonnets, Ribbons, Dress Goods, Grenadines, Shirt Fronts, Umbrellas, Mitts, Flowers, Hats, &c.

Which will be sold as low as at any other establishment in either city, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ABOVE THE MARKET,
je12 ALLEGHENY.

CHANDELIERS,
WASH STANDS,
BATH TUBS,
PUMPS,
HYDRANTS, &c.
BRADSHAW & ANDERSON,
No. 70 West Side of Diamond,
je15 ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. B. WILLIAMS, M. D.,
DENTIST, 251 PENN ST., has been actively engaged in the practice of Dentistry over twenty years. Having a knowledge of Medicine, and practiced it for years, is enabled to cure diseases of the Mouth, correct irregularities of the Teeth, and devotes special attention to the formation and preservation of the natural Teeth. Office, 251 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. je16-3m

FOR SALE—
Five Desirable Building Lots
Situated on Charlotte street, near Wainwright street, in the borough of Lawrenceville, one hundred feet from Butler street. Inquire of J. J. BENDER & CO., No. 341 Liberty st., cor. Wayne, Pittsburgh, or WM. JANCEY, Lawrenceville. je16-6t

LOT FOR SALE—A beautiful Lot, on Nunnery Hill, containing 4½ acres. There is a road direct from Federal street. This property is well worthy of the attention of parties desiring to secure a convenient and handsome suburban residence. The brick necessary for a building can be purchased with the grounds. 1,400 Delaware grapevine, three years old, shrubbery, fruit and shade trees are growing on the grounds. Apply to JAS. ANDREWS, je16-6t 177 North av., near Beaver st., Allegheny.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the general livery stable and omnibus business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business to be continued, all debts paid and claims collected by JAS. K. DAIN.
JAMES DAIN,
JAMES K. DAIN.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1866. je16 3t

HARVEST TOOLS,
GRASS SCYTHES, CRADLING SCYTHES,
SNATHS, HAY RAKES,
SICKLES and SCYTHE STONES,
and SHARPENERS.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
cor. Second and Wood sts.,
je16 d&w Agents for FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

INDEPENDENT
STEAM PUMP.
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
167 Smithfield st.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Agents for Knowles & Sibley's
Independent Steam Pump.

GENTLEMEN: The No. 6 KNOWLES & SIBLEY'S STEAM PUMP purchased of you, exceeds in capacity and power what the manufacturers claim for it. It starts always on application of steam without going near it, and forces water a two (2) inch stream sixty feet high, at a pressure of twenty pounds, and injects water into the boiler at thirty to seventy five pounds pressure. It works easily, and does not get out of repair.
H. J. COE,
je16 Sup't Allegheny Fertilizing Company.

GREAT SALE
OF DESIRABLE
REAL ESTATE
AT AUCTION,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 25, AT 2 P. M.,
On the premises, will be sold the very handsomely situated and desirable property adjoining
FORT HERRON, NEAR MINERSVILLE,
BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF
The Late John Herron, Dec'd.

The property consists of 78 lots, laid out in various sizes, from the ordinary building lot to those of one acre each. The entire property occupies an elevated position, is free from the smoke and soot of the city, and in a good neighborhood, is convenient with the city by a passenger railroad thus making communication with the business portion of the city but a few minutes pleasant ride, only two miles from the Court House. Plans of the property can be obtained by calling at McCLELLAND'S Auction House, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

TERMS: One-fourth Cash, the balance in three equal annual payments to be secured by bond and mortgage. Purchaser to pay for title, papers and U. S. Stamp. Through cars will leave cor. Fourth and Market, and cor. Grant and Fifth sts. every half hour.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.
je16 8t

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, June 13, 1866.

Sealed proposals for each class separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard) will be received at this office until the 11th July next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion or mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guaranty, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:

"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the Yard.)"

"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

The certificate to the guarantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The schedule will state the times within which the articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common or general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained the fact must be reported to the bureau at once, before bids shall be received. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, for unloading drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy Yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No articles will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedule for the completion of the deliveries unless specially authorized by the Department. *In comparing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.*

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government for delivery, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications or samples, and any further descriptions of the articles or explanation they may desire. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the navy yard, and *not to employees*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing.

Approved sureties in the amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise ordered by the Department; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the paymaster at the place of delivery within ten days after warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles under the contract shall have been removed from the yard and others supplied in their place, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then, and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class to be agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered, from time to time, as they accrue, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or the postmaster designated, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for the difference between the offer of the defaulting bidder or bidders and that which may be accepted.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement, will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Postage stamps are not required on bids forwarded by mail. Revenue stamps will be required on the contracts; one five cent stamp on each *sheet* of paper, and also one five cent stamp to the certificate of the officer certifying to the responsibility of the sureties. These stamps are all to be furnished and canceled by the contractor.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and lettered as follows:

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 2½, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hardwood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper and Cypress; No. 7, Lime Hair and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firesand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 19, Firewood; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, &c.; No. 26, Anthracite; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad-top Coal, (and Pictou at Boston Yard); No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools. Class A, for raising wings of Office Building, (Portsmouth, N. H.) Class A, extending South Pier, (Philadelphia.) Class A, repairing Building No. 11, (Norfolk.) Class B, repairing Building No. 13, (Norfolk.)

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery; No. 17, Filling Ice-houses.

The following are the classes, by their numbers and letters, required at the respective Navy Yards and Naval Asylum.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Nos. 1, 5, 6, 8, 9½, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, A.

BOSTON, MASS.

Nos. 2, 5, 6, 9, 9½, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30.

NEW YORK.

Nos. 1, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 27, 30, 32, A.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.

NORFOLK, VA.

Nos. 2, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, A, B.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Nos. 1, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 31.

je16-lawaw

BUNGS.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO furnish Refiners, oil dealers, &c., with a superior article of turned and pressed BUNGS all made by patent automatic machinery. Orders respectfully solicited. Send for price list. Factory, No. 2 Marbury st., Pittsburgh, Pa. je15-2w HAYDEN & CO.

LAND. LAND.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO FARMERS and Settlers.—Several tracts of wild and cultivated land, a short distance from a good market well timbered with oak, poplar, &c., suitable for staves and lumber, coal and minerals are also found Oil developments progressing favorably on adjoining farms. For further particulars address WM. H. BRILL, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa. m[illegible]

TEA.—
An assortment of Common and Fine Young Hyson, Black, Imperial, Gunpowder, Japan and Hyson Tea, to which the attention of the family trade is invited. For sale by
my17. MILLER & RICKETSON.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than fifty cents.

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—A situation by a young man, aged twenty-one, is qualified for book-keeper, entry clerk, or salesman; can give the best references. Address "J. B. C." Commercial office, Pittsburgh, Pa. je14-2t

WANTED—A situation as salesman, by a young man of several years experience, in some good wholesale or retail house in this city. Can give the very best of references. Address "M. W. L." Commercial office. je15-3t

WANTED—A situation by a young man in some wholesale or retail store, or as driver, or to work in a warehouse; has had several years experience in the liquor business. Speaks English and German. Best reference given. Address "J C. H." Commercial office. je15-3t

WANTED—A situation as book-keeper, clerk, or assistant book-keeper, by a young man who has had five years experience, and can bring the best of city references; speaks German correctly. Please address "F. R." Commercial office. je15 3w

WANTED—APPRENTICE.

WANTED—Apprentice wanted by GEO. H. LEWIS, practical watchmaker, No. 125 Smithfield street. Best of references required. je14 2t-TaS

PERSONAL.

WANTED—Information of the whereabouts of JOHN MILES, who left the house of a relative in Sligo, near Pittsburgh, about the last of November, and has not since been heard of by his family. It is feared that he may have been drowned. He was near fifty years old, quite bald on the top of the head, remaining hair light; sandy beard; height about five feet, seven inches stoutly built; had on when last seen a soft wool hat, dark cloth pants, dark sack coat, woolen socks, coarse pegged shoes, and a gray woven flannel shirt, stitched round the neck with red yarn. Address Mrs. REBECCA MILES, box 689, Oil City, Pa., or Mrs. RACHEL FULLERTON, 198 Spring alley, Pittsburgh. my24 tf

NOTICES.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS Will assemble—pursuant to adjournment—at FIREMEN'S HALL, in the Diamond Market House, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.
T. E. ROSE,
je15 4t President.

THERE WILL BE A GRAND MASS MEETING of the COAL MINERS OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, on the WEST COMMONS, Allegheny City, on MONDAY, June 18, 1866. The miners will form a procession at the corner of Water and Smithfield streets, at 10½ A. M., and then march to the Commons. The public in general is cordially invited to attend. What we require by this strike, is that the coal proprietors shall give us five cents for mining merchantable coal. Each and every coal miner is requested to attend. je14 3t

NOTICE—A MEETING OF the Stockholders of the MARINE OIL COMPANY, will be held at Room No. 9, Sill's Building, Duquesne Way, on THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, at 10 A. M. By order of the President.
je14 3t E. E. RINEHART, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Birmingham Gas Company has this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., at the Banking House of ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO., No. 75 Fourth street.
je6dw D. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

SALE OF STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE ROUSEVILLE OIL COMPANY, No. 148½ SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, June 4th, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all delinquent stockholders, that unless the assessment of ten cents per share, made by the Company upon the stock, shall be paid on or before eleven o'clock A. M., on the 26th day of June, inst., so much of the stock of said delinquents as will be required to pay said assessment and necessary expenses attending the sale, as provided by law, will at that time be sold at the office of the Company, at Public Auction.
By order of the Board of Directors.
je6-2tawsw D. VANDERVEER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE REMAINING PART of the large property for sale laid out in Boyd & Allen's plan of lots, will be sold in lots or by the acre. Splendid for gardening purposes or for city residence. Apply to WM. BOYD, office of KIRKPATRICK & MELLON, corner of Diamond and Grant streets, or to RICHARD ALLEN, on the property at Lower St. Clair Hotel. my15-3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition has been presented to the court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, Pa., by twelve freeholders of the Fourth ward, Allegheny City, praying that so much of Goodrich street, in said ward, as extends from the north side of Lacock street to the berme bank of the Pennsylvania Canal, should not be vacated and closed up, and that a rule has been granted to show cause why such vacation should not be decreed by the Court.
All persons having any interest in the premises are hereby notified to appear and file exceptions, if any they may have. HAMPTON & MORELAND,
je6-3taw Attorneys for Petitioners.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an instalment of fifty cents a share has been levied on the capital stock of the MEADOW MINING COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, payable at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, June 25, 1866.
Lake Superior stockholders may pay to John Senter, Esq., the Michigan director at Eagle River, Keweenaw county, Michigan.
The assessment is called to pay off the existing liabilities of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, May 8, 1866. my9-td

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Iron Foundry business at Pittsburgh, under the name of PENNOCK & TOTTEN, has been dissolved by agreement, JOSEPH PENNOCK retires from the firm, and has transferred all his interest therein to ROBERT C. TOTTEN, who is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm and to use the firm name in settlement.
JOSEPH PENNOCK,
ROBERT C. TOTTEN.
Pittsburgh, May 31, 1866.

ALL THE FORMS OF MANUFACTURE heretofore carried on by the late firm of PENNOCK & TOTTEN at the FULTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, Pittsburgh, will be hereafter conducted by the subscribers under the name of TOTTEN & CO.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN,
N. B. HOGG.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1866.

In retiring from the Fulton Foundry, I very cordially bespeak for it a continuance of the patronage which it has heretofore so liberally enjoyed.
JOSEPH PENNOCK.
Pittsburgh, May 31, 1866. je7 2w

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of CURLING, ROBERTSON & CO., was dissolved on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1864, by the death of MORGAN ROBERTSON. EDWARD DITHRIDGE has paid and assigned off all the firm debts, and has transferred all his interest to GEO. ALBREE, assignee of A. B. CURLING, who will settle all claims due to or by said firm.
GEO. ALBREE,
Assignee for
A. B. CURLING,
je5 1m EDW'D DITHRIDGE.

HORSE FOUND—CAME INTO the enclosure of the subscriber, a GREY HORSE that was sold by him some six weeks since. Whoever was the purchaser can have the same, by applying to CASPAR BILTHEIZER, Pine street, Hoison's Row, or at Ball and Rahm & Co's Mill, paying charges, or it will be sold according to law. je14 3t

A RARE CHANCE FOR
CAPITALISTS.
There will be offered at PUBLIC SALE on
THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1866,
By the Chartiers Woolen Factory, of Washington county, the new
FACTORY BUILDING,
Just erected, near the borough of Canonsburg, in Washington county, Pa. The building is three stories high with solid stone foundation, built of brick, in the most substantial manner, with
ENGINE AND BOILER
OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP. The building is situated in Chartiers township, adjoining the borough of Canonsburg. Coal mines in regular working order within one hundred yards of the building. The location is in the best wool growing region in the State, there is no place in the United States that offers better facilities for the manufacture of woolens than this. The Chartiers Valley Railroad will run, when completed within a few yards of the building.
Terms will be made acceptable and easy to the purchaser.
Any information will be given by application to the undersigned directors, SAMUEL ALEXANDER,
JOHN C. MCNARY,
JOHN HAYS,
WM. MCDANIEL,
je15 3t D. HART.

300 BXS 2 LB CANNED PEACHES,
200 BXS. 3 LB. CANNED PEACHES,
100 BXS. RYDER'S PARAFINE CANDLES,
In Store, and for sale by
COOK, BROS & CO.,
je13 12 Smithfield street.

REMOVAL.
JOHN STEVENSON & SON,
Have removed to 93 Market street, three doors above the old stand, where they have fitted up a more commodious room, and have opened a large and rich stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE and PLATED GOODS, to which they invite public attention. je14 2w

ALEXANDER PATTERSON,
Manchester Lumber Yard.
Flooring, Shelving, Shingles, and all descriptions of Yard and Mill Lumber,
Cor. Preble and Chestnut streets,
my2 3m MANCHESTER.

JULY 4, 1866.
FIRE WORKS. FIRE WORKS.

We now offer to the trade a large and well selected stock of FIRE WORKS for the coming Fourth, comprising a large variety of
COLORED and PLAIN ROCKETS, from 1 ounce to 16 ounces,
COL'D and PLAIN ROMAN CANDLES, 1 ball to 16 balls.
Grass Hoppers, Serpents,
Rosettes, Serolls,
Bengal Lights, Triangles,
Vertical Wheels, Saxon Wheels,
Volcanoes, Mine of Stars,
Flower Pots, Pin Wheels,
Pharaoh's Serpents, &c.
Together with a large variety of Exhibition Pieces from $5 to $50. Also a large stock of No. 1 FIRE CRACKERS and TORPEDOES, all of which we offer at the lowest market price.
Orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be given by
REYMER & BROS.,
No. 126 and 128 Wood st.
Sole Agents for H. P. DIEHL'S CELEBRATED FIRE WORKS. je14-10t

DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
LEASES,
LAWYERS' and
ALDERMAN'S BLANKS
Printed and for sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
my23 Cor. Wood and Third streets.

WM. H. KNOX ROBT. C. ORR.
KNOX & ORR,
Wholesale Grocers,
And Dealers in FLOUR, BACON and LARD OIL,
NO. 268 LIBERTY STREET,
my26-1m Opposite Hand st., Pittsburgh.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY.

WANTED—A middle-aged lady, one competent to fill the position of housekeeper in a hotel. Apply in person at Eastern Exchange Hotel, East Liberty. je15-2t

WANTED—A Carpenter to put up scales; none but first class mechanics need apply, a young man preferred. FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO., 39 Market st. je16-1t

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—To Rent—A House, in or near the centre of the city, a residence containing nine or ten rooms. Address "M. A. C." Commercial office stating terms. je15-3t

WANTED—TO LET.

WANTED—For Rent—Room and Board—A pleasant unfurnished second story room to rent, with board, at No. 43 Anderson street, Allegheny. je14-3t

WANTED—TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A small improved property, on or near the Allegheny Valley Railroad, say ten to twelve miles from the city. Address X. Y. Z., Commercial office. ap12-tf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$150 per month and all expenses paid. Agents wanted, male and female, to sell the new $20 Baker sewing Machine. I will pay the above salary, or give a large commission. W. H. HUNTERSON, General Agent, Cleveland, Ohio. je8 17t

WANTED—AGENTS—Wanted in every town and neighborhood, for "The Great Labor Saver," a new article in great demand, worth $10 to any family. Secured by patent, and very saleable. Agents, male and female, are making $5 to $10 per day with a capital of $5 to $10. Any person having a little spare time will find it pleasant and profitable. Send two stamps for circulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box 4,781, Chicago, Illinois. ap14-3m

AGENTS WANTED
FOR THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF
ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION
Splendidly illustrated with over 300 fine Portraits and beautiful engravings. The valiant and Brave Hearted the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvellous, the Tender and Pathetic, the Roll of Fame and Story, Camp, Picket, Spy, Scout, Bivouac, and Siege; Startling Surprises, Wonderful Escapes, Famous Words and Deeds of Woman, and the whole Panorama of the War are here thrillingly portrayed in a masterly manner at once Historical and Romantic, rendering it the most ample, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 507 Minor Street, Philadelphia, Pa. je8-1mdaimw

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE

RE-SALE OF THE
JOHN B. BELL COAL WORKS,
New Cumberland, Hancock Co., W. V.

By virtue of a decree rendered by the Circuit Court of Hancock county, West Virginia at the April term, 1866 in a cause therein pending, wherein Thomas Bambrick, Administrator of John Cuppy, deceased, is plaintiff, and John B. Bell, defendant. The undersigned Commissioner and late sheriff of Hancock county, sold the structure of coal and other property hereinafter described, under a former order of the court aforesaid, in the suit aforesaid to Thomas M. Sterret and John B. Bell, his surety; the said parties having failed and neglected to pay the amount of purchase money due and secured by the second bond given by the said Sterret with John B. Bell, his surety; therefore, pursuant to the decree in said cause the undersigned Commissioner, will proceed on the premises, on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, to re-sell all the following property, to wit: all that stratum of coal purchased by said John B. Bell from said John Cuppy, near the town of New Cumberland, in said county of Hancock, containing about 100 acres of coal of best quality; also lots of ground in said town of New Cumberland, numbered and designated on the plat thereof by the Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50, 69, 70, 71, 72, 81, 82, 83 and 84; also coal cars, together with all the fixtures and appurtenances belonging to said Bell, and used in and about his coal works, all of which property will be sold under the decree aforesaid.

The sale will be one-third cash in hand, and the residue in two equal instalments, payable in one and two years with interest, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security for the deferred payments. The said sale will be at the risk and expense of the said Thomas M. Sterret and John B. Bell, his surety, and the title will be retained until the purchase money is paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL W. WILSON,
je2-1m Commissioner.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE
IN THE
MONONGAHELA VALLEY.

The subscribers offer for sale 371 acres of
SUPERIOR FARMING LAND,
With COAL UNDERLYING 134 ACRES. This land is situated in Washington county, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, one mile from the Brownsville Road, and a quarter of a mile from Coal Bluff Landing, on the Monongahela river.
The improvements are a STONE DWELLING, FRAME BARN, with extensive stabling for cattle and horses, STONE SPRING HOUSE, SHOP, &c. It contains two Orchards of choice fruit; abundance of Limestone, and is well watered with never failing Springs of ice-cold water. It is well adapted to all kinds of Grain, Grazing, or Fruit Cultivation. The property is divided into three parts, of 130, 124, and 117 acres, which will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers. For terms apply to
S. J. BEATTY, or
J. P. BEATTY,
my29-3w Coal Bluff P. O., Washington Co., Pa.

VALUABLE
FARM FOR SALE.
125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Greensburg Turnpike, within 1 mile of Port Perry, and 1 mile of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Brinton Station, 12 miles East of Pittsburgh. This farm contains an abundance of the finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL sufficient for family use; well watered by several springs of EXCELLENT WATER; the improvements are a LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE, also frame dwelling house, LARGE FRAME BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, Spring House, and other Out-buildings. There is also upon the farm a fine orchard of WELL SELECTED FRUIT. This farm will be sold cheap, if a purchaser offers soon. Terms reasonable. Inquire of S. W. GILL,
No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh,
my26 3m or of James White, on the premises.

10,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.
Liberal Terms to Settlers.
Situated in the fertile Valley of the Kanawha, West Virginia, unsurpassed for richness of soil and quality of timber. Coal and other minerals in great quantities. Some of the tracts but a short distance from the great Kanawha and Gauley Rivers. Several Farms with Houses, orchards, &c., in good condition. Prices according to location and improvements. Timbered Land improved at the extremely low price of four dollars per acre, with privilege of choosing out of the above number of acres. A large settlement has already been formed and is progressing. Clear title warranted. For further particulars, address
WM. H. BRILL, Allegheny City, Pa.;
Or call at PARK & BRILL'S DRUG STORE, No. 77 Federal street. my15 dw3m

FOR SALE—Four Acres of Land on the first Pool of the Monongahela river, three miles from the city, adjoining the Eliza Furnace Property of James Laughlin & Co. The ground extends about 600 feet on the river, and runs back from low water mark to the road and Connellsville Railroad, and contains about 4 acres. The above property has superior advantages for manufacturing purposes, or for private residences, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. Apply to WM. B. CLARKE, Attorney-at-Law, 83 Fifth st., Pittsburgh. je11 2w

FOR SALE—A Farm of about 25 acres, opposite Townsend Station, Northwestern Railroad 38 miles from Pittsburgh, about 5 acres cleared, balance good timber in varieties: 23 acres of coal, good vein, pit opened; a frame dwelling of 4 rooms, good spring of water, 50 fruit trees of varieties of fruit—is a splendid place for a vineyard. Also, a Lot, 50 by 191 feet, on Peebles street, in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, will be sold very cheap. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES,
je13 Butler street, near Allen, Lawrenceville, Pa.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.
About five minute's walk from Shady Side Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, and near the East Liberty Passenger Railway; about three fourths of an Acre, highly cultivated, with Dwelling of five rooms, hot and cold water to sink, and bath rooms, good well of water at the door, with pump. Also, large brick cistern, with pump in kitchen—to be sold cheap. Apply soon at No. 140, corner of Sixth and Smithfield sts. je7-tf

FOR SALE—
At Millvale Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, only seventeen minutes ride from the Union Depot,
TWELVE AND A HALF ACRES,
Adjoining the residence of ALEX. BRADLEY, Esq., also Mrs. Dr. DENNY, and beautifully situated for a country residence.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
fe1 No. 102 Fourth street.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—52 Acres of Land, situated in Brush Creek township, Muskingum county, Ohio, whereon there are erected four Dwellings; also a salt work in operation now. On the land is a vein of good Coal, which has been opened and worked some last fall. It is five miles from Zanesville, and accessible by steamboats every day, as it fronts on Muskingum river. For further information apply to J. SEIFERTH & CO., or
je9-1m G. ENGELKING.

POSSESSION GIVEN IN THIRTY days of a fine HOUSE and two LOTS OF GROUND, offered for sale, situated on Mount Washington, convenient to the city comprising half an acre of ground, on which is about forty fruit trees of different varieties a large lot of smaller fruits, currants, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, &c. &c. A large garden, with crop in, and in fine condition. A great variety of fine flowers and shrubbery, and twenty five grape vines. The dwelling is a 7 fame, nearly new and contains four rooms; portico front; excellent cellar; spring near the house.
B. McLAIN & CO.,
my29 122 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.—SEWICKLEY RESIDENCE.
Twenty six acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, on which is a two story frame dwelling containing twelve rooms, built in modern style; cellar under the whole house; good Stable and Carriage House; excellent water; 1,500 fruit trees, including every variety. Three acres in forest trees, near the house; cold grapery, and abounding in shrubbery and flowers.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
my2 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg, 11 acres, 136 perches of Land, a fine new dwelling, containing ten rooms and cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
ja18-tf J. S. KING.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street Pittsburgh, Pa. WM. M. MOFFETT,
au4-tf Attorney at Law.

SUNDRIES.
25 Hhds Prime P. R. Sugars,
26 do Cuba do
50 Bbls Crushed do
50 do A. Coffee do
25 do B do
25 do Yellow do
100 Half chests Assorted Teas.
50 Bbls Prime Mess Pork.
50 Bags Prime Rio Coffee, in store and for sale by KIRKPATRICK, BRO & CO.,
mh12 No. 192 Liberty street.

AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.—The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale. For information apply to
CURTIS S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets,
my21 P. O. Address Box 134.

CARPET CHAIN.
COTTON AND LINEN,
PLAIN AND COLORED.
Also, COTTON YARNS assorted numbers, all of best quality. For sale by A. H. CHILDS & CO., at Hope Cotton Mill, Allegheny city, (just above the Railroad Bridge.) Samples may be seen and orders left with H. CHILDS & CO., No. 133 Wood street Pittsburgh. je5-1m

FINE GOLD PAPERS—
FOR PARLORS OF NEWEST DESIGNS,
At No. 107 Market street.
ap24 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO SELL.

WANTED—To sell a farm of 190 acres, on Green river, (always navigable) in Kentucky. Oil has been pumped for four years in the immediate neighborhood. Regular communication by steamboat, with Evansville, on the Ohio River. Address H., Commercial office, Pittsburgh. my23-tf

WANTED—STONE CUTTERS.

WANTED—Ten Stone Cutters wanted immediately, at New Brighton, twenty-eight miles west of Pittsburgh, to work on a double arch Culvert, building for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The highest prices paid. Inquire on the work. JOHN McGRANN, Contractor. je8-1w

WANTED—SALESMEN.
Experienced business men preferred. Yet a few can find employment who have not had experience as Salesmen, if worthy and well qualified to engage in first class business. Apply in person or address
W. D. BAKER,
98 Grant street,
ap11-3m [over McMaster, Gazzam & Co's law office.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT.
HON. J. K. MOORHEAD,
Having placed himself at the disposal of his friends, in response to their call made on him, his name is now presented by them as a candidate for nomination for Congress, for the Twenty second District, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap4-td

FOR SALE.

STEAM ENGINE
FOR SALE.
The proprietors of the Novelty Works find it necessary to replace their present engine with one of greater power. We offer for sale the one now running our Works and can be seen in operation at corner of Grant and First streets, Pittsburgh.
Cylinder nine inches diameter, two foot stroke, Governor Pumps, &c., all in complete working order. Two Cylinder Boilers, thirty inches diameter, eighteen feet long.
Persons in want would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.
ADAMS, McKEE & CO.,
je4 1m

TARPAULIN
FOR SALE,
Containing ninety yards heavy duck, nearly new will be sold low. Inquire of
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
je6 cor. Smithfield and Water streets.

HORSES FOR SALE—
4 Good Sound Work Horses,
Suitable for single or double harness; also, one fine RIDING HORSE. Can be seen at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First st., above Smithfield,
my29 near Monongahela House.

FOR SALE—Immediate Possession. That three-story
Brick Dwelling,
No. 629 Liberty street, containing nine rooms. Water and Gas up stairs and down. Lot 18 by 100 feet to Spring alley. Terms easy.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
my28 No. 102 Fourth street.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.
FOR SALE,
A DOUBLE CYLINDER TAYLOR PRESS. Size of bed 31 by 46 inches. For terms, &c., address
ap27-tf THE COMMERCIAL.

JAMES ONSLOW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Claim Agent, Collector and Scrivener.
OFFICE, NO. 75 GRANT STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special attention given to Collections in Western counties. my10-tf

D. L. PATTERSON & CO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
Between Beaver street and Ohio River,
MANCHESTER, PA.
Orders for all kinds of Lumber for building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c. my2-3m

PARLOR PAPERS.—A NEW LOT OF
STAMPED GOLD PAPER
For Parlors, new and beautiful designs, now receiving at JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.,
my19 No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.

GEO. W. HAHN. GEO. D. RIDDLE.
HAHN & RIDDLE,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 20 Diamond, Allegheny.
Goods delivered free of charge. may16 3m

FIERY SERPENTS,
OR THE EGGS OF PHAROH'S SERPENTS.
A new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. H. Super, Druggist, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., sole agent for Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Venango counties. Also, for sale by McClarran & McKennan. de18

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
PORK PACKER,
Dealer in Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Barrel Pork, Dried Beef, Lard, Lard Oil, Grease, Tallow, &c., &c. Would respectfully solicit a share of the trade.
NO. 23 SEVENTH STREET,
my1-3m PITTSBURGH.

PERRY SHULTZ,
DEALER IN
HIDES, LEATHER AND WOOL,
NO. 41 WALNUT STREET,
Between Second and Third, near Barnums Hotel, opposite Cathedral,
mh5-6m ST. LOUIS, MO.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN .... NATHANIEL B. HOGG.
FULTON FOUNDRY,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 141 Wood street.
TOTTEN & CO.,
(Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten)
Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns plain or corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches of latest improved patterns, Rolling Mill and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Bollie's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bell or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling-mill pattern purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. [illegible]

WOOLDRIDGE
OIL REFINING COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN WATT .... President.
HENRY M. LONG .... Secretary and Treasurer.
Works in Temperanceville.
OFFICE, NO. 2 DUQUESNE WAY,
(Near Suspension Bridge.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,
BRAND, "LUCIFER,"
This Oil cannot be excelled for burning properties, color or fire test, and is put up in well seasoned barrels suitable for HOME USE or EXPORT.
Orders solicited.
DIRECTORS:
John Watt, C. B. Herron, Robt. Wallace,
Robert Lea, H. H. Collins, D. W. C. Carroll,
George Black, C. L. Caldwell, J. W. Porter.
ap28 3m

GEO. S. SOUTH .... JOHN ROSS
JOHN ROSS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARBON AND LARD OIL
LAMPS & FIXTURES,
Chandeliers, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.
BRONZE LAMPS, in great variety and styles on hand.
Special attention given to fitting out steamboats. Satisfaction guaranteed at
NO. 64 MARKET STREET.
je12

NOTICE TO
COUNTRY AND CITY MERCHANTS.
D. M. RICHARDSON'S MATCHES
Will be received by the following Railroads whenever offered for shipment in original packages, viz: Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati, and Allegheny Valley Railroads.
These Matches are packed in cases convenient for jobbing purposes and are the safest, most neatly put up, reliable and economical ever manufactured in America and can be obtained of the Wholesale Grocers and Druggists of Pittsburgh. The stamp tax will not be taken off by the present Congress.
D. M. RICHARDSON,
je11 2w Detroit, Michigan.

E. B. HENDRICK,
RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND
Commission Merchant,
AND WHARFBOAT PROPRIETOR,
CAIRO, ILL.
All steamers, in passing Cairo, make their first landing at Wharfboat hence forwarding goods in the hands of the proprietor are always sure to be shipped promptly. Especially goods consigned to care of E. B. HENDRICK, Cairo, will receive prompt and careful attention. All communications relative to freights, are promptly answered.
PITTSBURGH REFERENCES.—JOSEPH WALTON, THOMAS FAWCETT. je 13 3m

PRIME SEGARS—THREE CASES
Connecticut Seed Segars,
On consignment and for sale low by
R. W. POINDEXTER & CO.,
MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
je12-6t NO. 2 SMITHFIELD ST., (up stairs.)

THE AMERICAN PRINTER,
BY THOMAS MACKELLER.
Practical directions for managing all departments of a printing office. For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
je13 Cor. Wood and Third sts.

GREAT ATTRACTION IN
Boys' Clothing.
If you wish to purchase a fashionable and tasty suit of BOYS' CLOTHING, go to A. ARONSON'S Star of the West Clothing Hall, No. 169, corner St. Clair and Liberty streets, which only has been a few days open. Remember prices are twenty-five per cent. cheaper than elsewhere. my15 tf

NEW VERBENA,
"MISS KATE BAUM."
A fine stock of Gen. Negley's new Verbena, Miss Kate Baum, now ready. Also a large stock of choice bedding plants coming into bloom. For sale at the Oakland Greenhouses. Oak and Cars run to the Greenhouses every fifteen minutes.
my1-2m JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

JUST RECEIVED—
5 tierces star brand S. C. Hams,
1 do do do Dried Beef,
15 boxes Star Candles, from Cincinnati.
And for sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
je12 346 Liberty street.

The Daily Commercial

THE PULPIT.

CONSCIENCE.

Conclusion of a Discourse Preached by Henry Ward Beecher.

"And herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offense toward God, and toward men." Acts xxiv, 16.

Not long ago a gentleman who was engaged in the oil business had made some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars, and he concluded that he had made enough—extraordinary as it may seem!—and that he would wind up his affairs and come home. I do not believe one of you would have done it! Fifteen thousand dollars? Why, that is just enough to bait the trap of mammon! Well, he wound up his affairs, and was on the point of leaving, when he was met by a young man of his acquaintance (I believe they both reside in New York), who had invested six thousand dollars, all he had, in an experimental well, and been boring and boring until he had given out in discouragement. And, coming to this man, he said, "I shall lose six thousand dollars if I am obliged to give up my interest in that well;" and begged him to take it off his hands. "I am selling out, and not taking on," says the man. But the young man plead with him, and out of personal kindness he said, "Very well, I will take it." In two days they struck a vein in this well, and it was an immensely fruitful well; and he sold his share for two hundred thousand dollars. The young man was present when the check was drawn on New York for the amount, and he felt like death, and mourned, and said, "It is always my luck; I am always a little too late." And the man said, "You may take ten thousand of it, if you want." The young man thought he was jesting; but be assured him that he was not, and said, "I will make it twenty thousand, if it will do you any good." "Or," said he, "I will make it fifty thousand." "Well," said he, "take the whole of it; I do not want it. Give me the six thousand, and you may have the advantage of the good luck." And so be gave the young man the two hundred thousand. All of you that would have done that may rise up!

Now, let us look at it. You would act in the same way in little things. If, for instance, you were with a child, sporting, and you had two apples, one wormy and the other sound, and you put them behind you, and said to the child, "Choose," and the child chose wrong, and you held up your hand, and the child, seeing its mistake, cried, you would say, "Oh, my child, you may have that one," handing it the one that was sound. This would be a case where you did not care about the thing given away. But suppose it was a case where you did care a little for it. You would say to yourself, "That child wants it a hundred times more than I do, and I sacrifice my desire for the sake of the child." Then you have conscience acting under a sense of generosity in its seed-form.

Now, carry it up till you reach the point of the illustration. An ordinary man would have said to himself, "This was a *bona fide* transaction. I bought an interest in that well of this young man, and paid him for it, and the good fortune was mine; and here are the two hundred thousand dollars, and it is equitably mine—every way mine." But this man said to himself, doubtless, "Here is this young man; he has life before him and I am advanced in years; and he has but six thousand dollars and I am rich, and I do not need this two hundred thousand as much as he does. Besides, if he had had any idea that the well was so valuable, he would not have sold it to me as he did." He put himself in that young man's place, and something said to him, "It is better to be generous. You will derive more comfort from the consciousness of having acted generously than you would from the two hundred thousand dollars, if you should keep it." Some of his friends said to him, "You were a fool; you might have given him twenty thousand dollars and he would have been satisfied. Why did you not divide with him, instead of giving him the whole?" "Because," he said, "when you are going to do a good deed, it is better to do a big one." I wish that man might settle in Brooklyn, and have a large family! He might have kept all, or nearly all of the money, and he would have been justified by law, and by custom, and by the judgment of good men and Christians, and everybody would have said, "He acted rightly enough;" but when it is known that, instead of keeping the money, or any part of it, he handed it all over to the young man, no one can help feeling, "There is something beautiful and noble in that. There was in that man's moral nature something juster and more generous than we should have had."

Now, I say that our consciences ought to be educated so that we shall be more loving, and love in more ways. A man that loves is like one that gives flowers. If we give flowers every day, we do not like to repeatedly give the same flowers. If to-day we give violets, to-morrow we like to give roses, the next day honeysuckles, and the next day azaleas. We want to change. And conscience with love teaches one to make love multiform, and various, and rich, and infinite; and we love with new force, because we love with a sense of what is fit, and true, and noble in the generosities of love.

And that which is true in the matter of affection is true in every one of our transactions with men. It is true of moderation, of patience, of what is magnanimous, of what is becoming, in a man that scorns littleness. We ought to have a conscience to teach us better and better things, and to lead us to seek better and better ends. And it is one of the tokens of doing right that at every step as we go upward we get a new horizon, new intimations, and prophesies of new fulfillments.

The conscience may be developed, next, in regard to its governing power. There are many that are governed by their conscience as children are governed by their indulgent parents; not at all most of the time, and never except under severe discipline. But the habit formed early of invariably yielding to every intimation of the judgment and conscience as to right and wrong is invaluable. When such a habit has been once formed, there is an instantaneous response to things that are right and true, and an instantaneous resistance to things that are wrong. The conscience is empowered so that every other faculty submits itself to it instantly. That we have conflicts with our conscience. We will not believe that it is conscience till its voice is unmistakable. We equivocate with it. And then, when the light of conscience is too strong not to be recognized, we adjourn our acquiescence in its dictates. We do not yield instantly, heartily obedient to it. We take the hardest way to obey it. Now, a man's conduct should follow his conscience, as his feet follow his eye. How troublesome walking would it be if you had to calculate, and say, "Here is a depression; if I step here, I go down. There is a prominence; if I am not careful, I shall stumble and fall. Here it is wet; I must not step here. There it is dry; I will step there." If a man was obliged always to think whether he should step here or there; if he was obliged, every time he moved his feet to calculate as to where he should set them down, how much would he do in a day? But we have so trained the eye and the limbs that no sooner do we see moisture or dryness, roughness or smoothness, than the foot seems to have an intimation of it, and you walk easily, and gracefully, and strongly, without thought.

Now, conduct ought to be like the feet, and conscience like the eye, and a man ought unconsciously to follow that which is right, and reject that which is wrong. And the habit of doing it is begun early and practiced incessantly, is as easy as any habit to follow, whether it be moral, intellectual or physical.

This leads me to consider the automatic action of conscience. In every direction we are by continuous drill rising to that state in which the mind takes care of itself. This may be readily illustrated, because many of you have attained to it in things which belong to every day life. There are many of you that never think of doing other than to speak the truth. You can scarcely think of an offense greater than that a person should think that you would equivocate or prevaricate. You have trained your mind to such an extent to conform to the dictates of conscience, as applied to truth-speaking, that to speak the truth is now spontaneous and automatic with you.

It is so in regard to many other things. Indeed, the largest part of our life which is useful to us is automatic. The moment a man thinks of what he is to do, he is awkward. The man that uses his hands without thinking is natural and graceful. Persons are more graceful when they are children than when they are between children and men, and are thinking all the time what to do next. To do with facility is to be raised to that point of culture where you do automatically the things that ought to be done.

Now, conscience is not fully developed until in all emergencies and under all circumstances it maintains a steady rule and command in the mind, and thoughts, and feelings, and purposes, and motives, and conduct spontaneously flow from it. Not that there will not be higher realms for investigation and drill; but the greatest portion of a man's life will be reduced to such obedience and automatic activity that day by day he will have a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men. And oh, when a man has reached that state, what can disturb him, or reach to overthrow his settled peace? A man who knows that it is his purpose, above every other purpose, to aim at what is made known to him of right and duty; a man that says, "Notwithstanding my infirmities, it is my desire to walk in the true way; whatever mistakes I may make, I never intend anything but the highest honor and the highest justice;" the man that says this, not boastfully, but as the result of having studied and practiced and drilled—to such a man, what peace there is! What joy there is! And in his character what beauty there is!

Commend me to the statues of inward grace. When I was abroad, I lingered long over those statues of the great masters which it was my privilege to behold, and wondered what subtle charms held my gaze and fascinated my imagination. I gazed well nigh entranced upon that most matchless of all creations, the Venus di Milo, compared with the Venus di Medici is not to be mentioned. And yet no carved statue that Phidias ever dreamed of, or that Praxiteles might have made, is to be compared with the wondrous beauty and godlikeness of one that all his life long has been trained in conscience till it is well bred, high bred, art bred, scholarly bred, religiously bred. When this state is attained, all negatives and positives are in perfect harmony with the great law of divine rectitude. Then, as when the chords of a musical instrument are struck they vibrate and produce sounds that are harmonious with each other; so when God thinks man responds, and the ways of God in his eternal righteousness find echo along the way of that man who has been exercised in conscience to be void of offense both toward God and toward man.

I have not half carried out the plan that I laid down for this discourse; but I must reserve those points which time forbids my touching upon this morning as the foundation of another sermon.

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Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same office and Directors.

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ROBERT S. HAYS, — FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, — JOHN H. RALSTON,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, — JOHN WILSON,
WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
se7 — JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

E. W. CLARK & CO., BANKERS, No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. We offer for sale Morris and Essex Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds; Central Pacific R. R. Interest payable in Gold in New York: U. S. 5-20's, interest in currency, issued to the Pacific Railroad Company. These bonds are for sale very low. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. U. S. Securities of all kinds bought and sold. mh18-3m

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HOTELS.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,

Philadelphia.

The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.

The first position among first class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.
my30-3m — BAKER & FARLEY.

REIBER HOUSE—

Cor. Main and Mercer streets,

GREENVILLE PA.

H. C. HENDRICKSON, Prop'r.

POSTOFFICE BOX 59. — au27-3m

STATES UNION HOTEL,

606 AND 608 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

This long and favorably known Hotel is now open for business.

IMPROVED and REFURNISHED THROUGHOUT, and will compare with any Hotel of its size in Philadelphia, being located in the centre of the business portion of the city, which makes it one of the most desirable stopping places for Merchants and Travelers. Board—$2 25 per day.

Cars of the P. R. R. pass the door every 5 minutes.
ap18-3m — THOS. H. B. SANDERS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE,

PERRYSVILLE,

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

JOS. F. D. KEATING, Proprietor.
my16-3m

J. R. WELDIN & CO.,

101 Wood Street,

Booksellers and Stationers,

Invite the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their large and well selected stock of

ECCE HOMO, Price $1 50.
PAPERS,
STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,
STEAMBOAT BOOKS,
OILED WINDOW SHADES,
ARNOLD'S GENUINE FLUID, now $1 00 per quart.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WALL PAPER,

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, &c

Green Oil Cloth and Buff Holland.

Warehouse, No. 91 Wood Street.

Second door below Diamond Alley,
mh26-3m — PITTSBURGH, PA.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDIES.

CONGRESS SPRING WATER.
EMPIRE SPRING WATER.
COLUMBIAN SPRING WATER.

No natural or artificial compound has yet been *discovered or manufactured* that equals these waters as a *preventive, relief,* and *permanent cure* for many temporary and chronic diseases, as proved by many thousands who have drank them for years.

CONGRESS WATER

Is a cathartic, alterative and tonic, and is a valuable remedy for affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Gout, Chronic Constipation, and Cutaneous Diseases. It is a most powerful preventive of Fever and Billious Complaints.

EMPIRE WATER

Is a cathartic, and a valuable remedy for Rheumatism, Derangement of the Liver, Diseases of the Skin, and General Debility. Its effects are most salutary in Lung Diseases. It is an almost *sure cure* for Scrofula and the most aggravated forms of Dyspepsia. For all Billious Derangements it stands unrivaled.

COLUMBIAN WATER

Is a tonic and diuretic of a highly beneficial character, and is a *positive remedy* for Diabetes, Gravel, Calculus, Irritation and Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder. It has most singularly active effects in restoring these organs when debilitated by long disease. Females who have suffered for years from irregularity, and the distressing diseases known only to their sex, have been entirely cured by the faithful and judicious use of Columbian Water.

These waters are bottled fresh and pure from the above named springs, and preserve their medicinal value for years.

Beware of Imitations and Inferior Waters. The corks of all *genuine waters* are branded on the side of the cork

{Congress Water} {Empire Water} {Colum. Water}
{C. & E. S. Co.} {C. & E. S. Co.} {C. & E. S. Co.}

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Sold only at wholesale by

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Orders by mail receive prompt attention.
ap10-3mTuTh Sat

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WM. J. KANE...JAS. B. M'CLELLAND...SAM'L H. DRUIT.

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Corner Federal and Lacock streets,

ALLEGHENY, PA.,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the west. my8

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(SUCCESSORS TO J. P. FLEMING,)

DRUGGISTS,

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Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, Varnishes, Oils, Paints and Dyes. Also, California and Imported Wines and Liquors.

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mh10 — near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

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THE LEADING PHYSICIANS throughout the country are daily acknowledging the merits of HASHEESH CANDY, and prove their sincerity by prescribing it in cases where all other remedies have failed, FOR ALL DIFFICULTIES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, AND EVERY DISEASE WHATEVER, HAVING ITS CAUSE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY FROM ANY DERANGEMENT OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, IT STANDS UNRIVALLED. PRICE 50 CTS. AND $1 PER BOX. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Sole Importers and Manufacturers. None genuine without their imprint on each box.

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mh23-eod3m

GILBERT'S

PATENT PILE INSTRUMENT

Cures Blind, Bleeding, External or Itching Piles, without an operation or medicine; relief in five minutes, when used with Gilbert's Lubricating Balm. For sale at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, JOS. FLEMING'S, corner Market street and the Diamond, McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S, 85 Market st., near Fifth, and Druggists generally. mh16-3m

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TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,

AND

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS, Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.

Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

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PAPERS,

Suitable for wrapping and mailing.
For sale by — **W. S. HAVEN,**
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RULERS, INKSTANDS,
BANDS,
PENHOLDERS, PENHOLDERS,
CORK SCREWS,
Gold Mounted Penholders and Pencils. For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
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PROFILE PAPER,
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WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER,
WHITE and ROLL
MANILLA DRAWING PAPERS,
For sale by — **W. S. HAVEN,**
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(Near Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot,)
ROCHESTER, PA.,
DEALER IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.
Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester Pa.
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Isaac Trescott & Son,

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Practical Lithographers,

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Has just received from New York auctions full lines of

NOTIONS,

Straw and Millinery Goods,

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Which are offered at prices to meet the times.

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FUR AND WOOL HATS,

IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.

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PRESERVERS, PICKLERS,

HERMETICALLY SEALED FRUIT,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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TUBES OF TRUE BORE, for Pump Chambers and Oil Wells.

COPPER TUBES, of Sizes and Lengths, Suitable for all Locomotive Work. SUCTION INGRESS PIPE, &c.

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BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydralic Jacks, (Black wood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
1 n19-T.T48 — 113 Third street.

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WEDDING CARDS

and ENVELOPES,

For sale by — **W. S. HAVEN,**
my23 — cor. Wood and Third streets.

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Fast Line	2.10 a m	Day Express	3.00 a m
Wall's No. 1	6.20 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m
Brinton No. 1	7.50 a m	Altoona Accom	7.50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8.50 a m	Cincinnati Ex	9.50 a m
Johnstown ac	9.50 a m	Wall's No. 2	10.50 a m
Baltimore Exp	1.00 p m	Wall's No. 3	11.50 a m
Phila. Express	1.30 p m	Johnstown Ac	2.50 p m
N. York Exp	1.50 p m	Braddock No. 1	3.40 p m
Wall's No. 3	2.05 p m	*Phila. Express	4.10 p m
Wall's No. 4	4.00 p m	Wall's No. 4	4.50 p m
Braddock No. 1	5.50 p m	Wall's No. 5	6.05 p m
Wall's No. 5	7.00 p m	Fast Line	10.00 p m
Altoona acc and Emg't train	10.50 p m	Wall's No. 6	10.50 p m
Day Express	11.50 p m		

*Daily, all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2 00 p. m.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 2.05 P. M. on Mondays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

my21 — W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

1866 — THE PITTSBURGH, — 1866.

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after May 20th, 1865, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Cincin'l, & Chicago.	For Cleveland.	For Wheeling.
Express	12:01 a. m.		
Express	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.	1:55 p. m.
Express	2:10 p. m.	1:55 p. m.	4:35 p. m.
Mail	6:45 a. m.	6:40 a. m.	6:40 a. m.

For New Castle and Erie. Express.......5:59 a. m.

Returning, Arrive at Pittsburgh:

P., F. W. & C. R. W., 1:20 a. m. 3:10 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 9:10 p. m. Erie Express, 6:35 p. m. C. & P. R. R., 11:05 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 9.3 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

N. B. Roch'r. N. C. Economy. Wellsville
9:00 a. m. 2:35 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 3 30 p. m.
11:50 a. m.
4:50 p. m.
6 00 p. m.

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P. F. W. & C. R. W., 7:15 a. m. 8:15 a. m. 9:45 a. m. 2:30 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 12:20 a. m.
C. & P. R. R. 9:00 a. m.

GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY,
Allegheny City.
my21 — F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CHANGE OF TIME,

Pitts. Columbus and Cin. R. R.

THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA

STEUBENVILLE to COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS

And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after MONDAY, May 28th, 1866, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, as follows: Pittsburgh time.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line	12:10 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Mail	2:40 A. M.	9:30 P. M.
Express	2:25 P. M.	9:50 P. M.
Way Accommodation	5:55 A. M.	6:10 P. M.
Mansfield Accommodation	10:10 A. M.	1:10 P. M.
Steubenville Accom	4:10 P. M.	8:10 A. M.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
mh28 — General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after THURSDAY, April 26th, 1866, trains will leave and arrive at depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, Pittsburgh, as follows:

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Mail to and from Mahoning	7:00 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Express do do do	4.00 p. m.	10.05 a. m.
Soda Works Accom		8.00 a. m.
Kiskiminetas do	1.30 p. m.	
First Hulton do	9.00 a. m.	11.20 a. m.
Parnassus do	11.00 a. m.	2.00 p. m.
Second Hulton do	6.30 p. m.	8.45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train, to and from Soda Works	1.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.

H. BLACKSTONE,
ap26 — Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leave Pittsburgh	Arrive at Pittsburgh
Mail to and from Uniontown	7.00 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Express " "	3.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
West Newton Accommod'n	6.15 p. m.	8.40 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'n	11.00 a. m.	6.50 a. m.
Second " "	10.00 p. m.	2.05 p. m.
Braddock's "	4.10 p. m.	5.45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to — H. C. SHALLENBERGER, Agent.
mh15 — W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

ATLANTIC

AND

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. W.

AT MANSFIELD.

FORMS A SHORT AND DIRECT ROUTE TO

Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, New Orleans, &c,

Three Trains leave Pittsburgh Daily

12:01 A. M., 2:10 A. M., 2:10 P. M.

PASSENGERS FOR

MEADVILLE, FRANKLIN, OIL CITY, CORRY, TITUSVILLE, PITHOLE, NEW YORK, BOSTON, &c.,

Make close connections at CLARKSVILLE with the P., FT. W. & C. AND ERIE & PITTS. R. W. LEAVE PITTSBURGH 5.59 A. M. and Allegheny 3:30 P. M.

83 Miles of Travel Saved.

Time as Quick and Fare as Low as by any Route.

Through Tickets and Baggage Checks can be procured at Offices of the PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W.

Be sure they read via

Atlantic & Great Western Railway.

D. M'LAREN,

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

E. F. FULLER,
mh8 — **GENERAL TICKET AGENT.**

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Time and Distance Indicator,

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Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

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WATCHES,

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56 Fifth Street.

my15 — OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE CELEBRATED

BRADBURY,

NEW YORK, AND

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA

PIANOS.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other Instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.

WAMELINK & BARR.

y28 — No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

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NO. 50 SEVENTH STREET,

DEALERS IN

Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Organs, and Musical Instruments of all Descriptions.

Agents for the celebrated Piano Fortes manufactured by the New York Central Piano Company.

Old Pianos taken in exchange for new ones.

Tuning and repairing done upon receipt of order.

Office of GEORGE TOERGE'S BAND, formerly Great Western Band.

Call and examine our Instruments before purchasing elsewhere. ap12

NEW S. C. HAMS AND D. BEEF

25,000 lbs. S. C. Hams.
25,000 " Dried Beef.
50,000 " Bacon Sides.
75,000 " " Shoulders.

Just out of smoke house, and for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.,
dec11 — corner Wayne and Penn streets.

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EAGLE IRON WORKS.

JAMES WOOD & CO.,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS,

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,

FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c.

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ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS,

And Manufacturers of an Improved and Patented

Well Boring and Pumping Machine.

Also, OIL TOOLS, with Patent Joint, MINE LOCOMOTIVES, &c., &c. Our ROCK DRILL of solid steel, is of an entirely new pattern, and drills much faster than any heretofore used.

Office: Cor. Water st. and Cherry Alley.
je7-3m — PITTSBURGH.

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JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS and LATCHES;
PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALABLE IRON, &c. mh28-1y

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A. BRADLEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING

STOVES,

Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN,
(Coal Stoves,) the
POMONA, AND IRONSIDES,
(Wood Cook Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATE, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.

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Cut to Order, in Every Style,

BY

JAMES BOWEN,

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PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Corner Sixth and Smithfield sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

And Corner Beaver and Chestnut, sts.,

MANCHESTER.

All kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures kept constantly on hand. fe15

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BRADY & FARNAN,

Engine Builders, Machinists & Founders,

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Between Federal and Sandusky, Allegheny City.

Are prepared to furnish Pulleys, Hangers and Shaftings of every description, and all kinds of machinery on the shortest notice. my15-W&S 3m

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CADMAN & CRAWFORD,

Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au16

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BARTLETT

SEWING MACHINE,

MORE SIMPLE AND EASIER KEPT IN ORDER THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE.

It makes a seam which will not rip, though every third stitch be cut. It sews from ordinary spools, and thus all trouble of winding thread is avoided. Its silk, linen threads, and common spool cotton, with equal facility. The seam is as elastic as the most elastic fabric, so that it is free from all liability to break in washing, ironing, or wear.

All machines are warranted. The "Bartlett" Machine is licensed under patents of E. Howe, Jr., Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer Co.

Strangers and citizens are respectfully invited to call on us and witness the operation of these machines, or send for a descriptive circular and samples of sewing. Agents wanted.

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WHOLESALE AGENTS,
my15-3m — 68 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ERNEST AATHELM, No. 103 THIRD street Pittsburgh. Agent for PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO.

Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to.

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Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Sa'ehope, Sheudon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. mh13

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au21-1y

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BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,

No. 74 Water Street,

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Pig Iron and Blooms.

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YOUNG & YOUNG,

Attorneys at Law,

OFFICE IN BREWER & BURKE'S BUILDING,
cor. Hancock st., and Duquesne Way,
ap14-3m — near Allegheny Wharf, Pittsburgh.

HENRY BALDWIN, SR..................WM. D. BALDWIN,

BALDWIN & SON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
AND
Counsellors in Patent Cases,
COR. SEVENTH AND E STS.,
(P. O. Box 574) — WASHINGTON, D. C.
mh20-3m

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON.

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,

NO. 71 GRANT STREET, PITTSBURGH.
my18

SAMUEL HARPER,

(Late of the 135th Regiment,)

Has Resumed the Practice of Law,

In the office of C. B. M. Smith,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET.

Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se81

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.

A. S. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly. se6-tf

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E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,

&c. — No. 72 Penn'a. Avenue.

RESTAURANTS.

ELI YOUNG'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season. se27-1y

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STEAM GUAGES, &c.

ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors. Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Guages, Eastman's and other approved Guages.

Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.

Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.

CHARLES MAGGI,

my2-1y-M.W&F — Agent for the above, 113 Third st.

GREEN APPLES.

50 bbls. choice New York State Green Apples, just received and for sale by — J. B. CANFIELD,
ap12 — 141 and 143 First street.

SCALES, SAFES, &C.

BURKE & BARNES'

SAFES.

FIRE PROOF.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

NEW LIBERTY, KY., May 2, 1865.

Messrs. Burke & Barnes:

GENTLEMEN: In 1857 or 1858 I purchased from you two large Iron Safes for the use of two business houses in this place, one of which became injured by the extreme heat, and the falling of heavy timbers at a fire which occurred in our little town, some time since, though I can say for the safe, that it stood the test, and, after the burning of some thirty-three houses, and the heat passed off, sufficiently to allow me to dig out of the wreck our safe, I opened it, and to our utter astonishment, found all the valuables perfectly safe, and found not a single piece of paper burned. Yours, truly, — R. S. BECK.

SALEM, OHIO, May 11th, 1865.

Messrs. Burke & Barnes, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 27th ult., our machine shop was entirely destroyed by fire. In it was one of your No. 10 Safe, purchased from you some ten years since. The safe stood in the second story, and fell on top of boiler below. It was taken out of the ruins next day about three o'clock, P. M., when we found nothing on the inside was harmed in the least, not even starting the varnish on the inside. We cheerfully recommend your safes as fire proof.

Truly, &c., — SHARP, DAVIS & BONSALL.

The Great Opera House Fire, Cincinnati.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT WESTERN DIV'N,
CINCINNATI, May 3, 1866.

Messrs. Burke & Barnes, Pittsburgh:

DEAR SIRS: Yours of the 1st inst. received, and contents noted.

I had one of your manufacture of Safes in my office at the time of the destruction of Pike's Opera House Building, in this city, by fire on the night of March 22, last. The safe was directly under the stage of the Opera House, and was not removed from the ruins until Sunday, March 25th. On opening it after it was taken out, the books and papers it contained were found to be in good condition.

Yours, respectfully,
ALFRED GAITHER, Sup't.

Burke & Barnes' Burglar Proof Safe—Drill Proof.

[From a gentleman well known in Pittsburgh—T. S. KNAP, Esq., brother of C. Knap, Esq., and late of the firm of Knap Woods & Co.]

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, N. Y.,
NEW BERLIN, August 9, 1865.

Messrs. Burke & Barnes, Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN: Having noticed so frequently in the papers the accounts of successful exploits of burglars in opening Bank Safes by the modern plan of drilling, charging and exploding them with gunpowder, our fears were awakened by the apprehension that our institution might be a victim of their achievements. Accordingly we procured the services of one of our best mechanics, and made the attempt to drill the Safe purchased of you in October, 1864. After a most thorough trial of a drill tempered in acid, he found the steel sheet absolutely invulnerable.

We take pleasure in making this statement to you, and that all the locks furnished by you have worked charmingly, and have not caused us a moment's annoyance. Very truly, yours,

T. S. KNAP, President.

BANK LOCKS of the celebrated makes for sale. COVERT'S KEY REGISTER, EUREKA and EXCELSIOR.

BURKE & BARNES

129 and 131 Third st.
my9

FORSYTH'S

U. S. STANDARD SCALES

Over 100 varieties, adapted to every business.

Also, MARVIN'S celebrated

Fire Proof Safes.

FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,
my20-3m — 39 MARKET STREET.

AGENCY.

Parkersburg Lubricating Oil Co.,

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of

NATURAL LUBRICATING OIL.

OF THE BEST GRAVITIES,

Free from all impurities. Every barrel warranted as branded, or to be returned at the Company's expense.

Office: Cor. Third & Market sts.,

PITTSBURGH.

JAS. B. THOMPSON, Agent,

ap27eod3m — with **T. H. NEVIN & CO.**

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF

MILWAUKEE WHEAT.

The undersigned Proprietors of the

UNION GRAIN ELEVATOR,

CAPACITY 250,000 BUSHELS, at CLEVELAND, we are prepared to receive consignments of cargo lots of Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, from vessels, cars, or canal boats, for shipment or sale, and would solicit orders for same, having all the necessary facilities; can load in cars of the C. and P., C. and E., C. and T., P. C. and C. A. and G. W. (narrow guage) Railroads; Empire Line and Union Line directly in our Elevator; are receivers and shippers of Lumber and other coarse freight, having steam derricks to handle same with. Also, dealers in all kinds of Grain, Flour, Seeds and Produce generally. Also, Agents for the sale of Salt Water Lime, Fish, &c. Orders for purchase solicited and promptly attended to.

GARDNER, BURT & OVIATT.
ap28-3m

GEO. COLHOUN.........................W. B. EDWARDS.

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

SODA ASH AND CHEMICALS,

No. 24 Wood st.

In Store and landing in Philadelphia,

200 TONS SODA ASH
(Kurtz's, Hutchinson's and Crosfield's make,)
500 BAGS NITRATE SODA,
(Crude and Refined.)
750 KEGS BI. CARB. SODA,
(English.)
50 BBLS. VENITIAN RED,
(Crockson's.)
ARSENIC and MANGANESE,

Of choice brands, constantly on hand in lots to suit purchasers. my22-1m

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J. B. SEYMOUR, WOOD Engraver, 26 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIE SINKING, STAMPS, Door Plates, BURNING BRANDS, STENCILS, &c. SEAL PRESSES.

NEW TEA HOUSE.

36 SMITHFIELD STREET,

JOHN J. SHUTTERLY

Agent for the Manhattan Tea Co.,

OFFERS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Also, a superior assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES

AS LOW AS ANY ADVERTISED.

Retail Dealers supplied at jobbing rates.
mh16-eod3m

LIQUORS.---BRANDIES.

Very Superior old Hennessy Brandies.
Do do Otard do
Do do Brandenburg Freres do in glass
Vintages of 1852 and 1859.
Catawba Brandy, nine years old.
Blackberry, Raspberry, Wild Chery, and Ginger Brandies.
WINES—Very old and Superior Sherries,
Very old and Superior Madeira.
Do do Port.
Claret in Cases.
Chamberton in cases.
Sweet Malaga and Lisbon Wines,
Champagne Wines, Green Seal,
Heidsick, and Sillery,
Sparkling Moselle,
Ginger Wine.
WHISKYS—
Old Monongahela, of various grades.
Old Bourbon.
Old Scotch Whisky.
GIN—old Holland, very superior.
Jamaica Rum, very old,
N. E. do
Absynth, genuine Swiss.
CORDIALS—
Rose, Pepermint, Kimmel, &c.
Pure White Wine Vinegar, (Imported)
OLIVE OIL—Very superior
For sale by — MILLER & RICKETSON,
ap9 — 221 and 223, cor. Liberty and Irwin sts.

GROCERIES.

Lovering's Syrup,
Havermeyer & Elders Syrup,
Prime Porto Rico Molasses.
Do Barbadoes do
Old Government Java Coffee.
Common, Prime and Choice Rio Coffee.
Oakley's, Babbitt's and Colgate's Soap.
Oswego, Corn, Silver Gloss and Pure Starch.

With a general stock of Pure Ground Spices, Tobacco, Glass, Iron, Nails, etc., etc., in store and for sale by — MILLER & RICKETSON,
ap9 — Nos. 221 and 223, cor Liberty and Irwin sts.

FISH—

No. 1 Shore, bbls and halves;
No. 2 bbls,
No. 3 large, bbls and halves,
No. 1 extra, quarters and kitts,
No. 1 dried Herring,
Sealed do do.
Labrador Herring,
Codfish.
In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
my17. — Corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

We have just received from England, by Steamer Malta, a choice lot of VELVET and BRUSSELS CARPETS, VELVET and BRUSSELS RUGS.

As these include new designs and extra qualities never before in Store, imported before the recent advance in Gold, we can offer superior inducements to purchasers.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
my28 — 23 FIFTH STREET.

M'CALLUM BROS.,

No. 87 Fourth Street.

We have on hand a very Superior stock of

CARPETING,

Of Every Description and Every Grade of Quality.

OIL CLOTHS,

Extra well seasoned, from 3 feet to 24 feet wide

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

EVERY KIND IN USE,

HEARTH RUGS,

From the FINEST QUALITY to the LOWEST Prices.

CANTON MATTINGS, MANILLA AND COCOA MATTINGS, &c., &c.

McCALLUM BROS.,

ap4 — FORMERLY W. D. & H. McCALLUM.

WE OFFER THE LARGEST

Stock in the West of everything in the line of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damask, Reps and Lace Window Curtains, Gold Bordered and Plain Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, of our own importation, at the Lowest Prices reached since the war. A line of Scotch Ingrain Carpets, of our own importation, just received, (very handsome), never offered in this country before, and at prices based on the present rate of Gold.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,

SECOND FLOOR,

Next building to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice
ap2

BOOTS AND SHOES

SPRING AND SUMMER

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES P. TANNER,

No. 56 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Is just receiving his large and well selected stock of

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS AND STRAW GOODS

Most of which are made expressly for him and warranted

PRIME GOOD GOODS,

Which he will sell by the case or dozen at Eastern prices. Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

J. P. TANNER,

mh23-3m — **56 WOOD STREET.**

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

SOUTH & ROSS'S,

63 Market street.
dec23

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices. — S. DALZELL.
No. 132 Smithfield St., south door from Virgin Alley.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 24 St. Clair street.

A large and well selected stock of Ladies, Gents, and Children's Boots, Gaiters, Balmorals, etc., which will be sold at the lowest prices.
ap26-6meod — JOHN SNODGRASS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

F. J. HERRON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 2, STORY BUILDING,

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Consignments solicited of

Pittsburgh Manufactures,

WESTERN PRODUCE,

AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.

Orders for the purchase of

Cotton and Sugar

Received and promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
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T. C. JENKINS,

Checkered Front,

273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors. — my28

COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO.,

General Commission Merchants

No. 22 N. FRONT ST., Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN

CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.

Also, Agents for HAZARD POWDER COMPANY. Liberal advances made on consignments. mh28

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. — HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Office, NO. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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GEORGE COLHOUN...............WM. B. EDWARDS

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DEALERS IN

SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA ACIDS, CHEMICALS,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.

Office, — NO. 38 WOOD STREET,
fa15-6m — under St. Charles Hotel.

PETROLEUM.

EMPIRE LUBRIC OIL WORKS.

COMERFORD & CO.,

26 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Manufacturers of superior Lubricating, Locomotive, Machinery and other Oils, and Wagon Grease. The Empire Oils are entirely free from grit, sediment and impurities of every description, and are equal in durability, utility and clearness to the finest sperm and Lard Oils.

Railroad Supply Agents, Machinists and others, would do well to test our Oils before purchasing elsewhere, as it would be a saving of at least 100 per cent. over Lard or Sperm Oil.

References—F. C. W. Feid, Zug & Co., A. Bradley & Co., Pittsburgh; Lauth, Berg & Co., Reading, Pa.; Benj. G. Welch, Danville, Pa.; Delaney, Albrighton & Co., Tamaqua, Pa. my19-eod3m

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PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils.

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D. KAISER & SON,

JOBBERS IN

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

AND

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

Agents for Glencross Fashion Plate,
mh17-3m — 166 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

PANEL DECORATIONS,

For halls, vestibules and ceilings, in wood and fresco imitation, at No. 107 Market street.
no11 — JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SCHOOL VACATION.—The Central Board of Education have authorized a vacation for the schools in this city from Friday 29th inst. until Monday, September 3d.

BASE BALL MATCH.—An interesting match game of base ball was played on Thursday afternoon between the Resolute and Olympic Clubs, of Allegheny city, on West Common. The Resolute was victorious, the score standing: Resolute 25, Olympic 20 runs.

THE COACHMAKERS' UNION.—An adjourned meeting of the Coachmakers of Pittsburgh and vicinity was held on Thursday evening, and completed the organization of a Trades Union under the jurisdiction of the Coachmakers' International Union. Delegates were elected to represent the Union in the Trades Assembly. The Union will embrace upwards of three hundred members.

MATCH GAME OF BASE BALL.—Yesterday afternoon a friendly game of base ball was played on the West Common, between the Lincoln Club of this city and the Rochester Club of Beaver county, which resulted in the Lincoln Club winning the game by twelve runs. A large number of persons were on the ground, and witnessed the match.

STRIKE AMONG THE COAL DIGGERS.—The diggers in many of the coal pits in this vicinity are on a strike for higher wages. They have been receiving three and a half cents per bushel, and demand five cents. The strikers intend having a public demonstration on Monday, when a number of them will deliver speeches illustrative of their grievances, and calling upon the public to aid them in obtaining their demands.

THE UNIVERSITY CADETS.—The students connected with the Western Pennsylvania University, to the number of about one hundred, under command of Prof. Ayres, paraded through the streets yesterday, and attracted general attention. Their marching was excellent, and they evinced considerable proficiency in the manual of arms. During the afternoon they proceeded to the West Common, in Allegheny, where photographs were taken of the company.

COMMON PLEAS.—The case of Moore & Chambers, against Robert H. Davis, which has been on trial in the Court of Common Pleas for several days past, was withdrawn yesterday, the parties agreeing to amicably settle the case. The trial list having been exhausted, the jurors were discharged with the thanks of the Court. Court then adjourned.

UNITED STATES COURTS.—The June terms of the United States District and Circuit Courts of Western Pennsylvania, will commence on Monday morning next, at Williamsport, Lycoming county. Hon. Wilson McCandless, Marshal Murdock, District Attorney Carnahan, and H. Sproul and S. C. McCandless, Esqs., clerks of the Circuit and District Courts, left last evening for Williamsport.

THAT BRICK PILE.—James Thackery, bill poster, yesterday made an information before Alderman Nicholson, against Harry Overington, Wm. C. Gallagher, Seth Wilmot and Alexander Hook, all attachees of Henderson's Theatre, charging them with malicious mischief, in posting bills over those of the Opera House, on the brick pile in front of the Theatre. A hearing will probably be had to-day.

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. George L. McCook physician of the Board of Health, reports the number of interments in the city for the week ending June 10th, at twelve—seven adults and five children. The causes of death were as follows:—Pneumonia, 1; Mania potor, 1; Paralysis, 1; Phthisis pulmonalis, 1; Old age, 1; Disease of the heart, 1; Injuries received, 1; Convulsions, 3; Still born, 1; Irritability of the stomach, 1.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.—Certain dentists who have tooth nostrums to sell, and who find that the Sozodont is taking the place of every other dentrifice in the land, shake their heads knowingly and hint that it is deleterious. If they mean deleterious to their interests, no doubt they are right. Were it destructive to the teeth, these cavilers would have nothing to say against it, as evil effects would bring grist to their mill; their motives are too transparent not to be seen by every intelligent person.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—John Sweeney complained yesterday before this magistrate charging James Mooney with assault and battery, alleging that the latter beat and abused a son of the prosecutor. Mooney was arrested and entered bail for trial. Mrs. Margaret Bepper lodged an information against Alfred Reed for surety of the peace, charging him with having threatened to whip her son. John Donahue was committed to jail to await trial on a charge of obtaining board under false pretense from Darby McDonough. A partial hearing was had in the case of James M. Burns charged with obtaining $10 50, under false pretenses. He was held for a further examination.

THE FLAG PRESENTATION.—A meeting of a large number of the late members of the Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was held at Firemen's Hall on Thursday evening. They organized for the purpose of making arrangements for participating in the ceremonies at Philadelphia on the 4th of July. General T. E. Rose was elected President; Major J. J. Lawson Vice President, and Lieutenant C. Stively Secretary of the meeting. Committees were appointed to make all necessary arrangements, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again at the same place, on Tuesday evening the 19th inst.

DESIRABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY.—The attention of our business men and others seeking sites for residences, without the city limits, is directed to the advertisement offering for sale lots in the late John Herron's property, situated in Pitt township, near the city line. This property is most beautifully located, and is really among the most desirable real estate anywhere to be found near the city. All the lots are situated on an elevation, free from the smoke and soot of the city, and in a most pleasant neighborhood. They are easy of access by passenger railway, and are at a convenient distance from the heart of the city—about two miles. These lots are to be sold at auction, on Monday, June 25th, and parties seeking a site for a pleasant home should not forget to attend the sale.

KILLED IN A COAL PIT.—Yesterday afternoon Coroner Clawson was called upon to hold an inquest on the body of John Wensel, who had been killed by the falling of a heavy piece of slate upon him, while at work in James M. Bailey's coal pit, in Lower St. Clair township. The deceased and another workman named John Remmo entered the pit together in the morning, and after filling several cars with coal, Remmo started to the entrance of the pit for the purpose of notifying the driver that the cars had been filled, and upon his return found Wensel lying on the ground with a heavy piece of slate upon him. Remmo broke the slate into pieces with his pick and extricated his companion, when he found that his back had been broken and that life was already extinct. The deceased was thirty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and five children, the eldest of whom is only ten years old.

NINTH WARD PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A public examination of the pupils of the Medium Department of Miss Fannie Brooks and Miss N. Paisley, was held at the school building yesterday, and was honored with the presence of many parents and friends. The pupils acquitted themselves well in arithmetic and geography, but exceedingly well in reading. "The Hour of Death,"

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set, but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death,"

was read as a concert piece, and we never heard it equaled. Considering that she has had the pupils in charge but a few months, Miss Brooks deserves much credit for their marked improvement. The exercises were enlivened by the music of Miss Kyle, and the singing of the Misses Arbogast, pupils in the Eighth Ward School. Silver cream pitchers were presented to each teacher, with appropriate little speeches by two little boys in behalf of the classes. A few remarks were then offered by gentlemen present, and the pleasant entertainment closed.

Disinfectants.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The only true disinfectants are perfect ventilation and cleanliness. But for disinfecting sewers, drains, cesspools, &c., the following can be confidently recommended: Freshly prepared lime and charcoal, in proportion of about two parts of lime and one part of charcoal, ground together into coarse powder, and the powder at once securely packed. This to be thrown over the surface of the material giving off the noxious effluvia, about once a week. If the community would accept the accumulated evidence of character, and settle down upon the use of this, which everybody could prepare and sell cheaply as a common merchandise, the greatest general good attainable would be likely to result. The tendency is too great now-days to overlook simple agencies which lie at our doors, and to forget the accumulations of knowledge which have lost the charm of novelty.

MEDICUS.

Criminal Court.

Court assembled yesterday morning at nine o'clock, Judges Sterrett and Brown on the bench. The following cases were disposed of:

C. H. Wilhelm was placed on trial on a charge of nuisance, on oath of John Stewart. Wilhelm was charged with erecting a stable and pig-pen on the Birmingham and Brownstown turnpike, which was very offensive to the neighborhood, on account of the stench arising therefrom. There were several witnesses called, but nothing interesting was produced, although the case occupied the attention of the Court during the morning and a portion of the afternoon. Jury out.

William Burton was next tried on an indictment for selling liquor without license, Matthew Keep, Constable of the First Ward, being the prosecutor. Some time since, it appears, Burton, who was a member of the firm of Lynch & Burton, saloon keepers in the First Ward, dissolved partnership with Lynch, buying out the interest of the latter and doing business under the same license. Keep made an information against Burton, and on returning it, the name was recorded as *Barton* instead of *Burton*, and this caused it to be returned to court for trial. Judge Sterrett in his charge to the jury, said that a member of a firm does not require a license to sell liquor, when partnership is dissolved. The jury accordingly found a verdict of not guilty, the county to pay the costs.

Thomas Norton was next brought up on a charge of larceny, Geo. Heffling being the prosecutor. On the 2d of June, Norton and Heffling went up the Monongahela river on the steamboat Gallatin, as passengers. Norton got off at Monongahela City, and, it was alleged, took with him three carpet sacks. After the accused had landed, Heffling discovered that his carpet sack containing a pair of pants, vest, etc., had been stolen. Norton got on the boat again on its downward trip, and Heffling discovered that his carpet sack, which had been stolen, was brought on board by Norton. When at Dam No. 1, Norton was in the act of picking up the carpet sack, when he was caught by the clerk of the boat, and brought to this city, and conveyed to the Mayor's office, where he stated that he had taken the carpet sack in mistake for his own while intoxicated. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Michael Merrigan, but a mere boy, was placed on trial for the larceny of a pocket book, tooth brush and neck tie from the gift store of M. A. Evans & Co., on Fifth street. A witness testified that the defendant afterwards acknowledged to having stolen the articles. The boy was found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the Court. He was remanded for sentence.

J. S. Pickle was indicted for having committed an assault and battery upon Michael Severt, on oath of George Grantz. The parties reside in the Fifth ward, and Pickle was charged with having struck Severt, who is a boy, and in the employ of Grantz. Jury out. Court then adjourned.

ANNUAL SERMON.—Rev. Herrick Johnson, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, will preach the Annual Sermon to the pupils and friends of the Pittsburgh Female College, on Sabbath afternoon, at three o'clock, in Christ M. E. Church. 2t

MASONIC.

The Conclave of Knights Templar in Lancaster—Next Meeting to be Held in Pittsburgh—Cryptic Masonry.

The annual conclave of the Knights Templar, held in Lancaster, was one of the largest gatherings of the fraternity ever held in the State. Sir Knight James H. Hopkins, of this city, delivered an eloquent address on the origin and objects of Masonry, on Wednesday afternoon. At the session on Wednesday evening it was decided that the next annual conclave should be held in Pittsburgh.

The Grand Council of Royal, Super-Excellent and Select Masters of Pennsylvania, held its 20th Annual Assembly in the city of Lancaster, commencing June 13th, of which we give a synopsis of the business transacted.

Representatives present from twenty-four Councils.

The Grand Council was opened by the W. P., Alfred Creigh, Grand Master.

The charter was granted to Vallercamp Council, No. 25, to be located at Sunbury, Pa.

M. P., Grand Master Creigh delivered his annual address, after which the Grand Council elected the following officers:

W. P.—Alfred Creigh, of Washington, Pa., Grand Master.

R. P.—Christian F. Knapp, of Bloomsburg, Pa., D. Grand Master.

R. P.—Isaac Whittier, of Pittsburgh, Pa., T. I. G. M.

R. P.—W. Chatland, of Brownsville, Pa., G. P. C. of W.

R. P.—H. Stanley Goodwin, of Bethlehem, Pa., G. M. of Exchequer.

R. P.—Christian Stoltz, of Reading, Pa., Grand Recorder.

Rev. and R. P.—J. R. Dunin, of Bloomsburg, Pa., Grand Chaplain.

Rev. and R. P.—R. H. Patterson, of Philadelphia, Grand Chaplain.

R. P.—A. N. Green, of York, Pa., Grand Marshal.

R. P.—C. F. Porter, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Grand Sentinel.

The Twenty-first Assembly to take place in Pittsburgh, the second Wednesday of June, A. D., 1867.

Soldiers' Union League.

The Western Pennsylvania Soldiers' Union League held their regular semi-monthly meeting in the hall of the Firemen's Association, in City Building, last evening. The President, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, from the Committee on Transportation to the Flag Presentation at Philadelphia, on the Fourth of July, reported that arrangements had been made for the transportation of color-bearers free of charge.

An amendment to the Constitution, proposed at the last meeting, was brought up for adoption. The amendment provided that on and after the first Friday of July next, the initiation fee of the League be increased to two dollars, and that fifty per cent. of the same be devoted to the Charity Fund. The amendment, after a slight discussion, was adopted by a two-thirds vote.

Seventeen applications for membership were presented. Twenty-five applicants, reported through the committee on membership, were elected members.

Mr. John G. Brown extended an invitation to the League to attend a procession and convention of soldiers to be held at Bakerstown on the 26th inst.

The League then proceeded to the election of officers to serve for the ensuing six months.

General J. B. Sweitzer and General S. B. M. Young were the nominees for President. Gen. Young withdrew his name as a candidate, and Gen. Sweitzer was re-elected.

The following were the nominations for Vice President: Capt. Robert Pollock, Capt. J. F. Slagle, Solluna Keefe, Capt. Ben. W. Morgan and Gen. Charles Barnes. The ballot resulted in the election of Solluna Keefe.

The following were the nominees for the respective offices named: Secretary—Charles F. McKenna; Assistant Secretary—Lieut. Charles Siebert; Treasurer—John H. Kerr. There being no opposition, the nominees for the offices named were unanimously elected.

The following were the nominees for Board of Trustees (three to be elected): Philip Hoerr, General S. Bell Young, General Charles Barnes, Captain Robert Pollock, General A. L. Pearson and Joseph E. Robinson. The ballot resulted in the election of Messrs. Barnes, Pollock and Pearson.

The President appointed the following as the Auditing Committee: Lieut. Charles Siebert, Ed. G. Minnemeyer and Captain McCallum.

The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were presented and referred to the Auditing Committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

The Grand Organ Concert.

George W. Morgan, the distinguished organist and musical director of Grace Church, New York, gave a grand organ concert at St. Paul's Cathedral, last evening, which was attended by a select audience. Mr. Morgan's reputation as an organist is too well known in musical circles to require particular mention now, and it will suffice to say that his performances last evening were superior to anything of the kind we have ever listened to in our city. He performed seven different pieces, the *chef d'oeuvre* of the evening being the overture from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," although the grand pedal variations on National airs were scarcely less brilliantly executed. The overtures from Rossini's "Wm. Tell," and Weber's "Freischutz" were admirably given, as indeed was the entire organic part of the entertainment. Mr. Morgan was ably assisted by Mrs. H. D. Scully, and Messrs. Apfelbaum and Wamelink, they singing with much effect the Trio, "Tantum Ergo." Mr. Apfelbaum sang "Ave Maria" and "The Tear," in a very acceptable manner. The entertainment was most enjoyable throughout.

THE TWELFTH RESERVES.—We learn that arrangements have been made by members of the 12th P. R. V. C. to attend the Philadelphia celebration on the 4th of July. Gen. M. D. Hardin will meet the officers of his late regiment at the Continental Hotel at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, when the programme will be completed. The following committee has been appointed: Brig. Gen. Diven, late Major; Col. R. Austin, late Major; Col. A. J. Bolar, late Major, and Capt. Chill Hazzard.

ARRIVAL OF FENIANS.—Three hundred Fenians, who enlisted in this city for the invasion of Canada, arrived home last evening, and were met at the depot by a large concourse of their friends, who accorded them a hearty welcome. They state that the balance of the volunteers—over four hundred—will arrive to-day. The action of the Government, in interfering with the designs of the invaders, is severely criticised by them.

FIREMEN'S PIC-NIC.—The Neptune Steam Fire Engine Company held their annual pic-nic yesterday at Glenwood Grove, and was a complete success. Among the attractions of the day was a contest on the Monongahela river between the Pittsburgh and Manchester crews. The latter crew rowed in the New York boat, and won the race by one length. The contest was spirited, and it is probable that it will be repeated shortly.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.—Dr. J. Morrison Reid, for years President of Genessee College, will deliver the annual address before the students and friends of the Pittsburgh Female College, in the College chapel, on Monday evening next. Dr. Reid is a most eloquent speaker, and of large experience as a public educator. His address on the occasion, may, therefore, be expected to be of a most interesting character.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. je13

STATE ITEMS.

J. G. Ripper, formerly editor of the *German Democrat* of this city, is about to commence the publication of a German Democratic paper in Harrisburg.

In the Petroleum Bank case, at Titusville, on Thursday, E. H. Chase, President, and John R. Madison, cashier, were bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

The Titusville *Herald* says: A serious accident resulted at Tarr farm a few days since from the explosion of one of Col. Roberts' torpedoes in a well. The torpedo was sunk about one hundred feet in the well, where it became fast; while an effort was being made to drive it down, an explosion occurred with very serious effects. The machinery at the top of the well was demolished and the earth for a space of eight or ten feet in diameter was thrown up with the force of a volcanic eruption. One of the employees at the well had his arm broken, and several other personal injuries were inflicted. The torpedoes have been operated very successfully at Tarr farm and other points on the creek.

On the 8th inst., Prudy Miles, and old colored woman, died in Waynesburg, in the 105th year of her age. The *Republican* says: "This woman was born the slave of James Seaton, who gave her to his son-in-law John Boreman, the first clerk of the Court of Greene county, and the grandfather of the present Governor of West Virginia. She was manumitted by Mr. Boreman for 'her faithful services and kindness towards his children' in the year 1814, which is recorded among the first records of this county."

The installation of Rev. Wm. Howell Taylor, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Titusville, will take place on Tuesday evening next, the 19th inst. Rev. Herrick Johnson, of the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, will preach the sermon. Rev. George Hampson, the pioneer minister of that section of the State, and who preached in this place for a period of twenty-one years, will deliver the charge to the people, and Rev. R. Craighead, of Meadville, the charge to the pastor.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday says: An exciting controversy is reported to have occurred between the Hon. C. V. Culver and the Deputy Sheriff of Venango county, at Rouseville, on Wednesday evening. The officer seized a locomotive belonging to the Reno and Pithole Railroad at Plumer, intending to run it over to Rouseville, and deposit it upon the Kersey Oil and Mining Company horse-railroad track. Mr. Culver was notified of the proceeding and came over from Reno on a locomotive, accompanied by several employees, to dispute the seizure. He arrived at Rouseville in advance of the Sheriff, and demanded possession of the company's property. The officer refused to comply, and Mr. Culver is reported to have ordered his men to draw revolvers and take forcible possession. Milder counsels prevailed, however, and the Deputy was finally allowed to retain peaceable possession of the locomotive, under protest. We relate the occurrence as reported to us by a gentleman who came from Rouseville yesterday morning.

Major Casper M. Berry, a Lieutenant in the First Pennsylvania regiment, in the Mexican war, and Major of the 26th regiment during the late war, died in Philadelphia Thursday morning of consumption.

Hon. Charles R. Coburn has been temporarily appointed State Superintendent of Common Schools, as he is to retire at the expiration of Governor Curtin's term, and Prof. Wickersham, of Lancaster, will take his place. This arrangement throws Prof. Bates out.

Col. Ralph L. Maclay, late of Harrisburg, and a member of the bar of that city, died at the home of his uncle, Dr. Samuel Maclay, in Milroy, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on Monday, June 11th. Colonel Maclay was a direct descendant from Hon. Samuel Maclay, the first United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and of William Maclay, the founder of Maclaysburg, now North Harrisburg. He inherited his ancestry consistency of country which made his ancestry conspicuous in the Revolution, and in the war of 1812.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient, well built, three-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, below Market street.

Possession given immediately.

HILARY BRUNOT,
my24-codif 115 Penn street

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
je4

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, June 15, P. M.

The gold market was more excited than at any time during the week. It opened strong at 148¾ bid, and at half-past eleven o'clock sold up to 149¼, and at two o'clock this afternoon was firm at 148¾. The closing quotations will be found in our telegraphic columns. Governments were about the same as yesterday's quotations. Eighty-ones, 110¼; Five-Twenties, 102¾; Ten-Forties, 96½; Seven-Thirties, 102¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 82½; Fort Wayne, 97¼; Erie, 60½; Chicago and Northwestern, 30¼; Benehoff, (oil) 11¼; Pithole, 2¾; United States, 6¼; Gregory, (gold) 13½; Quartz Hill, 3¼; Smith and Parmalee, 9¼.

Our local market is inactive, and with the exception of a few transactions in bank stocks on private terms, we hear of none. It has been noticed, however, that bank stock is offered more freely than formerly, and it is quite probable that the high rates heretofore prevailing will not be obtained in future.

Insurance stocks are not much in request. Some of the companies have sustained heavy losses by fire and bad investments sufficient to preclude the hope of dividends soon. Whilst a few others which have comparatively escaped any disastrous losses, will be able to make a good report in the shape of a handsome dividend to the stockholders at an early day.

Columbia oil stock is nominal at 18¼@18¾, with an occasional transaction on Eastern orders. Our people do not seem disposed to buy or sell at present figures, and we suppose the stock will continue inactive until revived by another dividend.

—A case of interest to bondholders has just been decided by the First Controller, R. W. Taylor, of the Treasury Department, upon the following established facts: Mr. Weage bought ten one thousand dollar United States bonds with consecutive numbers. Having no fireproof safe, he cut off the coupons, as he asserts, for additional security against fire, burglary, &c. Four of the bonds were subsequently stolen from him, and all efforts to recover them have proved fruitless. He asked for a re-issue of the bonds. Mr. Taylor decided that for the bonds and coupons returned entire, though separated, new ones can be issued. For those stolen, but not recovered, new bonds cannot be issued. The law does not authorize the issue of new bonds for lost or stolen ones. The holder can collect the interest coupons as they mature, but nothing more can be done.

—W. H. Barnes, Esq., Comptroller of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, gives the following statement of the approximate earnings of the company during the month of May, ult., compared with the same period of last year:

	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
Freights	$434,757 17	$324,456 78	110,300 39	
Passengers	212,570 86	277,622 45		65,131 59
Exp. Matter	7,451 58	13,956 51		504 78
Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00		
Rent of R'y	7,083 33	7,083 33		
Miscellane's	1,950 65	6,172 26		4,222 01
Total	$672,628 17	$637,186 16	35,442 01	
Earn'gs fr'n Ja. 1 to My. 31	2,903,320 80	3,507 284 28		533,963 48

The aggregate earnings for the corresponding month in 1864 were $550,213 73. Comparing the earnings of May 1866, $672,628 17 with this amount, an increase is shown of $122,384 44.

—The Committee on Banks and Currency reported to the House on Wednesday the new National Banking Law. The present law is so amended as to give additional power to the Comptroller of the Currency to ascertain the character and condition of banks, and to examine and wind up any bank which he has any reason to believe is conducted contrary to law. It imposes a penalty of $1,000 for any violation of the provision limiting loans to any person to ten per cent. of the capital, and makes the directors liable for any loss incurred in such excess of loans. It requires all banks in the cities now known as redeeming points, to select a National Bank in Philadelphia, New York or Boston, at which it shall redeem all its own notes of any denomination, for which it acts as redeeming agent. It requires more detailed reports to be rendered monthly. It reduces the tax on circulation to one-half per cent. instead of one per cent. as at present, and takes off the capital, leaving the tax on deposits as at present, and makes no change in regard to local taxation. It requires the Treasurer to withdraw from any depository bank all public money in excess of the deposits in the treasury for its security. It reduces the amount of circulation to all banks over three hundred thousand dollars capital ten per centum below the prospective amounts now prescribed, and limits the amount not to exceed one million of capital ten per cent. below the respective amounts now prescribed, and limits the amount not to exceed one million of circulation to any bank.

—The operators for a further rise are going on the circumstance, that letters by the Scotia advise a less positive improvement on the other side than the first arrivals of American gold should have produced. While this may be true, the very latest business from London, on the night of Saturday, June 2, foreshadowed a better state of things financially the following week. The difficulty was then more especially with the political situation on the Continent. As the later news can be received here before Saturday's steamers go out, a further export demand for gold for that packet day is expected to justify the advance in price.—*New York Times of Thursday.*

—The following were the closing quotations for the principal copper shares at Boston, on Thursday:—Albany and Boston 13 asked; Bay State 13 to 14; Central 40 asked; Concord 3 offered; Copper Falls 43 asked; Franklin 42 to 42½; Hancock 19½ to 20; Humboldt 5¼ asked; Huron 10 offered; Isle Royal 13 asked; Mesnard 1¾ to 2¼; Minnesota 11½ asked; Petherick 6¾ to 6½; Pewabic 36 to 37; Phoenix 9½ to 10½; Pittsburgh 45 to 50; Quincy 47½ offered; Rockland 4½ offered; Star, 2½ offered; Superior 3½ asked; Winthrop 2 offered.

—The payment of interest by the Treasury Department to-day, (15th June), will amount to $16,950,000 in lawful money. During July the disbursements by the Government on interest account, in lawful money, will be $8,432,740, and gold coin $9,738,128.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 16, 1866.

BUSINESS—We have nothing new to notice as regards the leading articles—the demand being fair and sales were moderate. Produce continues to come forward freely, sufficient to meet the wants of the jobbing trade. Prices for several days have been uniform. The principal receipts were by rail. Flour—We have to notice a steady demand for this article the supply being sufficient to meet the wants of the jobbing trade. The inquiry for export has fallen off, holders were firm in their views, the largest inquiry being for the better grades. Bacon—Firmness was the ruling trait of the market; buyers were plenty. The supply in first hands will soon be exhausted unless replenished. Dry salt meat was much fancied for the Western markets. Groceries—The upward movement in gold has produced a similar movement in this article. Holders have further advanced their prices. The supply in this market is not large. Butter—was dull with more sellers than buyers. The supply exceeds the demand. Cheese—The market has undergone no change. The supply is ample. Grain—The market has undergone no change worthy of notice. The sales were regular but not large. Business on the landing was dull. Freights were scarce to all points. Boats have to wait some time before they can procure a trip. The principal shipments were Pittsburgh manufactures. The departures include the Revenue, for Portsmouth, with an excellent trip. The boats announced for to day are the steamers Leonidas, for Cairo and St. Louis; Julia No. 2, for Marietta, at 4 P. M.; Pine Bluff, for Memphis; Kate Putnam, Nora and Arabian, for Louisville. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

SORGHUM—The market was not very active. We note sales 10 bbls, in lots, at 55c ₰ gallon.

FLOUR—There was a moderate demand for this article at current prices, ranging altogether in favor of the buyer. The stock in the market is not very large. Among the sales were the following: Extra Family, winter wheat—sales 190 bbls at $12 50; 100 do choice at $12 75; 25 do at $12 50. Spring Wheat Flour—Sales 200 bbls at $10 75@11 25; 100 do choice at $11 20; 100 do mixed, from 75 bbls do at same figures. Fancy lots are selling at higher prices. The expert demand has fallen off.

DRIED APPLES—The demand is improving. Sales 6 bbls at 15c, and 3 do choice at 15c ₰ lb.

DRIED PEACHES—Sales 7 bbls quarters at 18c ₰ lb.

EGGS—The market has undergone no change; sales 6 bbls at 22c.

CHEESE—The demand was moderate, with sales for home purposes, viz: 60 bxs Western Reserve at 17c; 20 do Hamburg at 17@18c. Goshen, 20@22c.

BUCKWHEAT—The market was not very active. We note sales 75 bush at $2 25 ₰ bush; 200 bush at $2 50.

POTATOES—Holders appear anxious to realize. We note sales as follows: 300 bush peachblows at $1 15 ₰ bush; 200 bbls do at $3 75, a decline; 150 do mixed, from store, $3 00; 200 do, part damaged, at 60@80 ₰ bush.

ONIONS—We note sales 5 bbls at $3 50 ₰ bbl.

HAY—The market continues firm. We note sales of 14 loads at the scales at $24@28 ₰ ton.

FEED—The market has undergone no change. Sales 1 car middlings at 65 per cwt.

GRAIN—The market continued steady with a fair trade demand. The following sales came under our notice: Corn, sales 1 car at Elevator, 85c; 150 bush do, 84c. Sales 100 bush Ear, delivered, 90c. The market closed dull.

OATS—The market has undergone no change for some time past. Sales 1 car load on track, 57c; 1 do, 58c. Sales 300 bush at depot, 55c; sales 500 bush from store, 60c. Barley was unchanged as regards prices or demand. Rye, we note sales of small lots at $1. Wheat steady: sale 5 cars Milwaukee club, at the Elevator, at $2 25 per bush.

GROCERIES—The market continues to rule firm at the following figures: Coffee, Rio, 27@30 for fair to prime. Sugars—sales Cuba at 12½c; Porto Rico 13½@15½c; B coffee 17c. A coffee 17¼c, crushed 18½c. Molasses—Sales Porto Rico 75@85c. Rice—Sales at 11c for Rangoon.

BACON—The market was very fair with a good trade demand, with sales at the following prices: Shoulders, 7,000 lbs at 15@15½c; sides, ribbed, 18@18¼; sugar cured hams, plain, 20c, canvassed 23c. Stocks light; sales of 4,000 lbs country sides, clear, 16½c.

LARD OIL—Firm, at $1 85 for No. 1.

BUTTER—Dull, sales 12 packages at 20@24c.

Pittsburgh Leather and Hide Market.

June 16.—Leather—Of all kinds, is in fair demand for heavy stock there is constant inquiry at stiffening prices; middle and light is in good supply; prices weak. Finished stock of superior quality meet ready sale, with no surplus in the market. We quote:

Leather—Oak sole, heavy, 42 to 44c; do, middle and light, 46 to 48c; rough oak, heavy, 36 to 40c; do, light, 29 to 35c; finished, calf skins, $1 25 to 1 35; waxed upper ₰ foot, 18 to 20c; band leather, 42 to 45c. No. 1 Oak Harness, 36 to 38c. Extra shaved do, 40 to 45c; black bridle, ₰ doz, $45 to 56; Fair do, $54 to 60; saddlers skirting, 40 to 50c. Shoe, 44c; Red sole, B. A., 42 to 45c; Orinoco, 38 to 42c.

Hides—Green salted, heavy, ₰ lb, 10 to 11c; do, light, ₰ lb, 9 to 9½c; do Butchers', 6 to 7c; Tanners' oil, No. 1, $1 20 to $1 30 ₰ gal; Tallow 10½ to 11c.

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

FOR SINGLE STRENGTH—SECOND QUALITY.—8 by 10, $5 00; 9 by 12 and 10 by 12, $5 75; 9 by 14 to 10 by 15, $6 00; 10 by 16 and 10 by 18, $6 50.

FOR SINGLE STRENGTH—BEST.—6 by 8, $5 50; 7 by 9 to 8 by 10, $5 75; 8 by 11 to 9 by 11, $6 10; 9 by 14 to 10 by 12, $6 50; 8 by 15 to 10 by 15, $6 75; 11 by 14 to 12 by 18, $7 25; 9 by 15 to 10 by 15, $6 50; 11 by 15 to 12 by 15, $6 85; 11 by 16 to 10 by 16, $6 50; 11 by 14 to 10 by 18, $6 50; 11 by 17 to 10 by 17, $6 50; 11 by 15 to 12 by 18, $6 85; 11 by 18 to 9 by 18, $7 25.

Pittsburgh Tin and Roofing Market.

June 16.—I-C—10x14, $16 00; I-X—10x14, $19 00; I-C—12x12, 16 50; I-X—12x12, $19 50; I-C—14x20, $17 00; I-X—14x20, $19 50; I-C roofing, $15 00; I-X roofing, $18 00. BLOCK TIN PER LB.—Block tin in pig, 33@34c; bar, 35c; sheets, 45c; spelter solder, 18c.

Pittsburgh Fruit Market.

SATURDAY, June 16.—Oranges, per box, $9 00; Lemons, per box, $9 00; Almonds, ₰ lb, 35c, 30c and 42c. Cream Nuts, ₰ lb, 22c; Filberts, ₰ lb, 20c; Walnuts, 20c; Cocoa Nuts, ₰ 100, $8 00; Prunes, 16c; Figs, 17c; Dates, 22c. Sardines, ₰ box, ½ can, 40@42c; do ¼ can, 25@30c. Fire Crackers, per box, $1 50.

Pittsburgh Tobacco Market.

SATURDAY, June 16.—The following are the card prices:—Spun Roll, 80@85 cts; Union Twist, 75@80c; Pounders, 75@85c; Tens, 75@85c; Navy, 70@75c; Young America, $1 00@1 10; Diamond Twist, 90@1 10; Ladies Twist, $1 20@1 50; Scotch Snuff, 75@85c; Copenhagen Snuff, 70@75c; Rappee snuff, 70@75c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 16, 1866.

The market yesterday was not very active, so far as relates to crude. The sales were light at current prices. The river receipts reached 1926 barrels. The stock on the market at this time is not large. The sales of crude were limited, reaching 2,370 barrels. The rates were for bulk, 13c for light oil, and 13½c for fair marketable oil. Sales including barrels taken from the wharf, 18½c. Sales free, on cars, 18½c per gallon. The receipts of Smith's Ferry oil is largely increasing. There was a fair inquiry for refining purposes. Large quantities are shipped to the refineries direct. The rates for bulk are 13½c, including packages; 18½c was the nominal figures.

REFINED OIL—The market yesterday was more active. The improvement in gold has stimulated dealers. Yesterday's transactions, principally for future delivery, reached 4,500 barrels. Among the sales were the following: 1,000 bbls bonded, July delivery, Philadelphia, 42c. Sales 500 bbls bonded, delivered on the spot from 1st to 15th of July, 35½c. Sales of 2,500 bbls bonded, August delivery, B. O. The purchaser declined giving the terms. Sales 500 bbls bonded, June delivery, Philadelphia, 40½c. Free oil was not inquired for. Prices were nominal.

LUBRICATING OIL—Sales of Pennsylvania Oil Works oil as follows: 4 bbls of No. 1 at $1 50 ₰ gallon; 8 bbls do No. 2 at $1 25; 10 bbls amber at 60c; and 30 bbls No. 3 at 75c ₰ gallon.

CRUDE OIL—The market yesterday was not active. The sales were restricted as follows: 750 bbls bulk at 13½c; sales 320 on wharf, including packages, 18½c; sales 700 bulk at 13½c; sales 300 bbls light oil at 13c, without packages; sales 300 bbls Smith's Ferry oil, in bulk, 13½c.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River.

J. Wilkins, bbls	452	R. E. Seller, jr., bbls	77
Fisher Bro, bulk	900	Barbour, bbls	197
J. T. Stockdale, bbls	150		1776

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Sellers & Canfield, 305 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew, 171 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Pacific Oil Works, 112 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Forsyth, Bro. & Co., 56 bbls refined Philad'a.
Petrona Oil Works, 49 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Clark & Sumner, 50 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
W. H. Byram, 53 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Duquesne Oil Works, 280 bbls ref'd, Phila.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, June 15th, 1866.

The market is firm, and the demand good.

Pearl Ash is scarce and high. We make quite a number of important changes this week, which will be noticed on reference to the list.

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb
" Citric	1 05	to	1 10	"
" Oxalic	57	to	59	"
" Tartaric	95	to	98	"
Alcohol 88 0-0	4 60	to	4 65	gal.
" 98 0-0	4 65	to	4 70	"
Aloes, Cape	32	to	35	lb
" Socotrine	1 00	to	1 15	"
Ammonia Carb	27	to	29	"
" Aqua fff	10¾	to	14	"
Annotta	95	to	1 00	"
Ashes, Pot	8¾	to	9¾	"
" Pearl	15	to	17	"
" Soda	5¾	to	6¾	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 25	to	1 30	"
Bay Rum	4 25	to	4 50	₰ gall
Bark Cinchona, Red	2 00	to	2 25	lb
" Pale	70	to	85	"
" Common	45	to	55	"
Black Lead, American	5	to	6	"
" German	7	to	9	"
" E. I.	13	to	16	"
Blue Mass U. S. P.	73	to	75	"
Blue Vitriol	15	to	17	"
Borax, Refined	35	to	38	"
Brimstone, Roll	5¾	to	6¼	"
" Flor Sulphur	7¼	to	8½	"
Calomel, American	1 45	to	1 50	"
" English	1 70	to	1 75	"
Camphor, Refined	1 25	to	1 30	"
Cantharides	2 10	to	2 15	"
Cassia in mats	75	to	78	"
Chamomiles, German	55	to	58	"
" Roman	55	to	60	"
Chloroform	2 40	to	2 50	"
Cloves	48	to	50	"
Cochineal	1 50	to	1 60	"
Concentrated Lye	11 00	to	11 50	case
Copperas	9 75	to	10 00	bbl.
Cream Tartar	75	to	80	lb.
Cubebs	57	to	60	"
Cudbear	30	to	50	"
Emery Eng	13	to	10	"
Ether Nitric, Spirits of	88	to	92	"
" Sulphuric	1 45	to	1 50	"
Extract Logwood	13¾	to	14¾	"
" Liquorice Calabria	43	to	45	"
" " Italian	50	to	52	"
" Liquorice Sicily	25	to	28	"
Fustic, Chipped	4¾	to	5¾	"
Galls Aleppo	60	to	65	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	50	to	55	"
" White	85	to	1 00	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	65	to	68	"
" Shellac	50	to	55	"
" Tragacanth, sorts	50	to	55	"
" Flake	85	to	1 00	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	1 00	to	1 05	"
Indigo Manilla	1 50	to	1 60	"
" Spanish float	1 60	to	1 65	"
Iodine Resublimed	6 75	to	7 00	"
Juniper Berries	7	to	8	"
Logwood Chipped	3¾	to	4¾	"
Mace	1 45	to	1 50	"
Madder	15	to	16	"
Magnesia Calcined	1 50	to	1 60	"
" Carbonate	34	to	35	"
Manna S. F.	1 45	to	1 50	"
Morphia Sulph	8 00	to	8 25	"
Nutmegs, No. 1	1 45	to	1 50	"
Oil Bergamot	9 50	to	10 00	"
" Castor	3 50	to	3 75	gall
" Cinnamon	4 50	to	5 00	lb
" Cloves	4 50	to	4 75	"
" Cod Liver	3 50	to	3 75	gall
" Lemon	4 75	to	5 00	lb
" Lard, City	2 00	to	2 25	"
" " Cincinnati	1 90	to	2 00	"
" Linseed	1 65	to	1 70	"
" Neatsfoot	1 60	to	1 65	"
" Olive	2 00	to	2 60	"
" " Quarts	6 75	to	14 00	₰ doz
" " Pints	4 25	to	6 00	"
" Origanum	1 40	to	1 50	lb
" Peppermint	4 25	to	4 50	"
" Rosemary	1 00	to	1 25	"
" Sassafras	1 30	to	1 40	"
" Sperm, genuine	3 25	to	3 50	gall.
" Tanners'	1 30	to	1 40	"
" Whale W. B.	1 50	to	1 60	"
" Wintergreen	8 00	to	8 50	lb.
Opium, Turkey	10 00	to	10 25	"
Phosphorus	2 15	to	2 30	"
Plaster Paris, calc'd	2 25	to	2 40	"
Potass Bi Chromate	5 00	to	5 50	"
" Chlorate	60	to	70	"
" Iodide	5 30	to	5 50	"
" Prussiate Yellow	48	to	50	"
" " Red	1 15	to	1 25	"
Putty	7¾	to	8	"
Quinine Sulph	2 60	to	2 70	oz.
Rosin, bbls of 280 lbs	7 00	to	7 25	bbl.
Root Gentian	15	to	18	lb.
" Ginger, E. I.	25	to	30	"
" " Jamaica	48	to	50	"
" Ipecac, Pow'd	5 50	to	6 10	"
" Jalap	3 00	to	3 20	"
" Liquorice	20	to	25	"
" Rhubarb, E. I.	6 75	to	6 90	"
" Sarsaparilla Hond	60	to	65	"
" Senega	1 15	to	1 20	"
" Valerian, English	40	to	45	"
" " German	30	to	35	"
Sal Ammoniac	40	to	45	"
" Epsom	5	to	6	"
" Soda	4¾	to	5¾	"
Seed, Anise	30	to	35	"
" Canary	6 75	to	7 25	bus.
" Cardamon	3 50	to	3 75	lb.
" Hemp	3 75	to	4 00	bus
" Mustard	16	to	18	lb.
Senna, Alex	45	to	50	"
" E. I.	20	to	25	"
Soda Bi Carb	9	to	11½	"
" Caustic	10	to	12	"
Soap, Castile	18	to	20	"
" " white	25	to	30	"
Soap, Petroline Toilet	1 75	to	2 00	₰ doz.
" Shaving	1 75	to	2 00	₰ doz.
Starch	9	to	10	lb.
Sugar Lead, White	60	to	65	"
Sumac, Sicily	10	to	12	"
Terra Japonica	10	to	11½	"
Turpentine Spts	1 12	to	1 22	gal.
Varnish, Copal	2 50	to	3 00	"
" Japan	2 75	to	3 00	"
" Damar	3 00	to	3 50	"
Venitian Red	2¾	to	3¾	lb.
White Lead Pure	17	to	18	"
" Fancy B'ds	14	to	15	"
" Dry	17	to	18	"
Red Lead, Dry	16	to	18	"
Whiting	3	to	4	"
Litharge	14	to	16	"
Zinc, Carbonate	15	to	18	"
Zinc, in oil	15	to	18	"

PITTSBURGH IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 16, 1866.

The iron and nail market remains steady with a fair demand. The stock on hand is not large. Prices have declined half a cent per pound on iron and nails. The demand for the latter articles continues to improve. The following are the card prices:

FLAT BAR IRON.

1¾ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch, 5@5½c; 2 to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch, 5½c; 1⅛ to 1 by ⅜ to 1⅞, 5½c.

HORSE SHOE IRON.

⅝ to 1 by 5-16 to ⅜ inch, 6½c.

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6 by ⅛ and 3-16 inch, 5½c; 1⅛ to 1⅞ by ⅛ and 3-16 inch, 6c; ⅞ to 1⅞ by ⅛ and 3-16 inch, 6¼c; ⅞ to ⅞ by ⅛ and 3-16th inch, 6¾c.

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¾ to 6 inch, 6¼c; 1⅜ to 2 inch, 6½c; 1⅛ to 1⅜ inch, 6¾c; 1 to 1⅛ inch, 7c; ⅞ inch, 8¼c; ⅝ inch 9¾c; ½ inch, 10¼ inch, 10½c. ½ cent per lb extra for all cut hoops.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

1 to 2⅝ inch, 5c; 2⅞ to 3⅜ inch, 5½c; 3 to 3½ inch, 5½c; 3⅞ to 4 inch, 5¾c; ¾ and ⅞ inch, 5⅝c; ⅝ and 9-16 inch, 5¾c; and 7-16 inch, 5c; 5-16 inch, 6c; ¼ inch, 6½c; 3-16 inch, 9c; ⅜, 7⅞ and ⅜ inch, fluted and Star, 7c.

OVAL IRON.

⅞ to 1⅛ inch, 5½c; ⅝ to ¾ inch, 5½c; ½ inch, 5½c; ⅜ inch, 6c.

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND IRON.

⅞ to 1⅛ inch, 5½c; ⅝ to ¾ inch, 6c; ½ inch, 6¼c; ⅜ inch, 6¾c.

SHEET IRON.

No 10 to 17, com 7, charcoal, 9, Juniata, 10¼; No 18 to 24, com. 7¾, charcoal, 9¾, Juniata, 11; No 25 and 26, com. 7¾, charcoal, 9¾, Juniata, 11½; No 27, com 8, charcoal, 10, Juniata, 11½; sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c per lb extra.

NAILS.

Nails—Brads and fencing, 60d to 10d 7 50; 9d and 8d, 7 75; 7d and 6d, 8 00; nails, 5d and 4d, 8 25; 3d, 9 00; common, 8 75; do 3d, fine, 9 75; do 2d, common, 9 75; do 2d, fine, 10 75; lining nails, ⅜ inch, 11 00. Clinch nails, $9 00; Barrel do 4d 8 25; do 1⅛ to 1⅜ inch, 8 75; do 1 inch, 9 00; do ⅞ inch, 10 25. Cut Spikes, ⅝ to 6-inch, 7 25; Finishing nails, adv. ½ ₰ keg on common. 1, Casing do do. ½; Tobacco, ½; Norway nail rods; Plow Slabs; Plow Wings.

Prices subject to changes of the market, without notice.

ABATEMENTS.—On nails ordered in lots of 100 kegs or over, 12½c ₰ keg.

TERMS.—A discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 16, 1866.

With continued good demand for the season, prices of Irons generally are very firm, whilst for favorite brands of Standard Forge and Foundry Irons, an advance in prices has been established. We are report the following sales:

ANTHRACITE COAL SMELTED.

200 tons	No 3 Forge		$41 00-4 mos.
120 do	Cornwall No. 2 Forge		44 00-cash.
100 do	Lebanon No. 3 do		44 00-cash.
100 do	do No. 2 Foundry		47 00-cash.
100 do	do No. 1 do		46 00-cash.
170 do	Josephine No. 2 do		46 00-cash.
100 do	do No. 1 do		46 00-cash.
50 do	St Charles Forge		43 00-cash.
70 do	Red Bank Coke Forge		42 00-4 mos.
60 do	Youghiogheny Coke Forge		42 00-cash.

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 tons	close Gray, a common brand		$40 00-4 mos.
100 do	do do do		40 00-5 mos.
200 do	open Gray, a favorite brand		41 50-4 mos.
200 do	do do do		41 50-4 mos.
200 do	do do do		41 50-4 mos.
100 do	do do do		41 50-4 mos.
50 do	close Gray, a common brand		40 00-4 mos.
50 do	open Gray, a favorite brand		42 00-60 da s.
100 do	do do do		41 50-4 mos.
150 do	do do do		42 00-4 mos.
150 do	do do do		42 00-4 mos.

HANGING ROCK CHARCOAL PIG IRON.

40 tons	Ohio Foundry	$57 00-cash.
40 do	do do	58 00-4 mos.
55 do	Keystone	55 00-4 mos.
150 do	Vesuvius Warm B	55 00-4 mos.
51 do	Gallia H. B	56 00-4 mos.
25 do	Crotto H. B	55 00-4 mos.
26 do	"Buena Vista"	53 00-cash.
40 do	Limestone C. B	65 00-4 mos.
5 do	Pine Grove H. B	55 00-4 mos.

BLOOMS.

40 tons No. 1 Iron, at	$108 50-4 mos.
20 do do do	110 00-cash.

Wrought Iron Welded Tubes.

PITTSBURGH, June 16, 1866.

This branch of business is carried on somewhat extensively in our city and vicinity. The business has grown very rapidly during the past year. Among the heaviest operators are Messrs. Graff, Byers & Co. The following are their card prices subject to the usual discount:

Inside diameter—⅛ inch, ₰ foot, 9c; ¼ do, 10c ₰ foot; ⅜ ₰ foot, 13c; ½ ₰ foot, 14c; ¾ ₰ foot, 18c; 1 inch, 28c ₰ foot; 1¼ inch, 38c ₰ foot; 1½ inch, 43c ₰ foot; 2 inch, 62c ₰ foot; 2½ inch, $1 12 ₰ foot; 3 inch, $1 62 ₰ foot; 3½ inch, $2 00 ₰ foot; 4 inch, $2 60 ₰ foot; 4½ inch, $3 00 ₰ foot; 5 inch, $3 44 ₰ foot.

PRICES OF GALVANIZED PIPE.

⅜ inch, ₰ foot, 18c; ½ inch, ₰ foot, 20c; ¾ ₰ foot, 25c; 1 inch, ₰ foot, 34c; 1¼ inch, ₰ foot, 46c; 1½ ₰ foot, 52c; 2 inches, ₰ foot, 75c; 2½ inches, ₰ foot, $1 35; 3 inches, ₰ foot, $1 90.

Pittsburgh Steel Market.

June 16.—The following are the card prices from this date for the sizes named from half inch to two inches, 18c per lb; three-eighths to three inches, 19c; five-sixteenths to four inches, 20c; above four inches to five inches, 21c; fine one-eighth inch to six inch, 24c; quarter to seven-thirty-two, 21c; three-sixteenths, 25c; five thirty-seconds, 29c; eight, 37c.

TERMS.—Note of acceptance at sixty days, with Exchange on New York, or a discount of three per cent. for cash par funds, if remitted within ten days after receipt of invoice and bill of lading. No discount allowed on bills of a less amount than fifty dollars.

If possible, when ordering, please state for what purpose the steel is to be used.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, June 15.

FLOUR—Was more active and sales were chiefly confined to spring extras at $9 00@11 25 for common to choice.

WHEAT—Opened firm and 1@2c higher, with sales of No. 1 spring regular at $1 69@1 71. No. 2 spring was more active at $1 02@1 11, as to location; rejected ruled quiet at 67c.

CORN—Was active and liberal sales of No. 1 were made at 52@53½c, No. 2 at 50@52½c, and rejected at 40@43c. Canal Corn afloat was only moderately active at 53½@54c.

OATS—Were less active but steady, the market for No. 1 closing at 32½c and No. 2 at 30½c.

RYE—Was in better request, and prices on No. 2 were 1@2c higher; No. 1 sold at 73@73½c and No. 2 at 64½@66c.

BARLEY—Was quiet with light sales of Western at 70c.

HIGHWINES—Were steady with sales of free at $2 20.

PROVISIONS—Were more active with sales of mess pork at $31 25@31 75, and shoulders at 12½c loose.

FREIGHTS—Were steady at 13@13½c for corn, and 9½@10c for oats to Buffalo, and 20c for wheat to Oswego.

BEEF CATTLE—Were dull and depressed, and sales were difficult to effect at $7 00@7 75 for good to prime steers, and $4 50@6 75 for common to fair butchers stock; receipts 669 head; sales 1,261 head, some 2,500 left over.

HOGS—Active at $9 15@9 50 for good to choice lots, and $8 75@9 10 for common to fair grades. Receipts 3,295 head; sales 3,253, but a few left over.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Flour firm. Wheat firm at opening, and advanced 1 to 2c. Sales at $1 70a1 71, closing at $1 69a1 69½ for No 1, and 1 52a1 53 for No 2. Corn active at 52a53½ for No 1, and 51a52 for No 2. Oats steady at 32¼a32½ for No 1, and 30¼a31 for No 2. Provisions firm. Highwines inactive at $2 24a2 25 for bonded. Freights firm. Receipts, 6,000 bbls flour, 35,000 bushels wheat, 226,000 bushels corn, 80,000 bushels oats. Shipments 11,000 bbls flour, 78,000 bushels wheat, 500,000 bushels corn, 161,000 bushels oats.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closing at 147¾@148.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, June 15.

MONEY.

The demand for money is very moderate, and market easy at 4@5 ₰ cent.

GOLD.

The gold market became weaker toward the close of the day, and fell off to 147¾@148. The engagements for to-morrow's packets only aggregate $1,225,000, but the total shipments will undoubtedly exceed this amount.

EXCHANGE.

The market for exchange is lower, and prime sixty day bills have been done at 109½.

GOVERNMENTS.

The Government securities were quiet and steady this P. M. The following were the closing prices: Coupon 5-20's, 1862, 102¾@102⅞; 10-40 coupons, 96½; July 7-30's, 102¾@102⅞.

BANK SHARES.

Bank shares are quiet, but very full prices are generally bid.

RAILWAY SHARES.

Railway shares are generally quiet and steady. The long-neglected bonds of the Pittsburgh, Maysville and Cincinnati road have suddenly increased in favor, owing to the fact that the road is to be completed by Boston capitalists. The stock market was steady at the second regular board. At the last open board, Erie was lower, but there was scarcely any change on the balance.

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.

The market for petroleum and mining stocks was generally better this afternoon: Central 230, Smith & Pat 925, Grinnell gold 88, Bennehoff R oil 360, United States 660, Bennehoff R 1175, Pithole Creek 250.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Money quiet and easy at 4a6 per cent. Sterling quiet at 109½a109¾. Gold unsettled and firmer, opening at 148¾, advancing to 149¼, declining to 147¾, and closing at 148. Government stocks lower; freights to Liverpool dull and half penny to 1d lower for corn. Stocks quiet. Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred, 72½; Chicago and Alton, 96; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 97½; Chicago and Rock Island, 94. Cleveland and Toledo, 103; Chicago and Northwestern 30½; Erie, 61½; New York Central, 93½; Western Union Telegraph 57. 5-20 coupons, 62, 102½, do 65, 102½; do registered, 65, 102½; 10-40 coupons 96½; 7-30's 1st series, 102½; do 2d series, 102½; Tennessee 6's, 93; New York 7's bounty loan, 102½.

The *Commercial's* money article says: The stock market shows rather more activity and a slight improvement in prices. Erie was firmer, advancing at the close of the morning board to 61¼. Rock Island is especially active, opening at 93¼, and closing at 94, and firm. Illinois Central sold at 121¼. Reading at 109½, Hudson River at 111½@112½, Northern Michigan common was rather more active at 92@92¾.

State stocks active and firm. Governments are steady, the chief activity being in 7 30's; 10-40's sold at 96½. 5-20's of '62 at 102¾@102⅞. Gold opened firm at 148½, and advanced to 149¼, but subsequently declined. There is less demand for export than was anticipated yesterday. About 150,000 of double eagles arrived from the interior. The rise in the premium is inducing the return of gold from the South. Probably not less than $10,000,000 in gold was sent there for the purchase of cotton after the close of the war, and a considerable amount of that supply is now coming to hand. The premium price of gold is based upon the supposition that the next steamer will report lower quotations for 5-20's at London and a still graver aspect of affairs in Europe. Should this expectation not be realized, it is feared that the present holders may become sellers. Foreign exchange is moderately active. More securities than on London are offering, and at irregular rates, but are not readily sold. There is a good supply of sight bills on the continent, some of which are against shipments of 5-20's. Rates are upon the whole a shade easier. Money is in rather more demand from stock brokers, but must be reported on the whole as dull. The general rate on call loans is 5 per cent. Discounts are fairly active at 5@5½ per cent. for good optional names, and 5@6½@7 per cent. for good prime paper.

The *Post's* money article says the loan market is rather less inactive, but rates still favor the borrower. Call loans to stock exchange brokers are 5 to 5 per cent, and 4 on Governments. Commercial paper is rather stiffer, and passes at 5¼ to 9. The stock market exhibits a better tone. Governments are firm. 10-40's have advanced under a renewed demand. 5-20's are also attracting more attention. The principal changes are, however, in the 6s of 1867 and 1868, and in the 6s of 1881. The Railroads were rather more animated, Rock Island and Erie being the most active. After the board New York Central closed at 93½; Erie at 61; Reading at 109¾; Illinois Central at 121¾; Rock Island at 93¾, Fort Wayne at 97¼. Closing prices at 5 o'clock: Canton 58½; Mariposa 15; Erie 61½; Western Union Telegraph 56½, Pittsburgh 82½; New York Central 93¾; North Western 30½; do preferred 59½. Gold closed at 148.

The *Post's* money article says: We learn from one of our financial, that the Senate Financial Committee will probably, in the new Internal Revenue bill, report the ten per cent tax on circulation that pay out the old circulation of the State issues, and that the committee will insert a specific tax on all bank circulation of outissues. The tax is to be paid by the banks having such notes outstanding. The amount that the tax is not definitely fixed. The amount will probably be 2½ per cent, a year, payable monthly. This will obviously produce a very much larger revenue than would have been collected under the ten per cent. arrangement which would compel the State banks to cease paying out their circulation with the advantage that the currency will be contracted gradually, instead of spasmodically and suddenly.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS EXCHANGE, June 14.—Jobbers' prices—Market very quiet yesterday, but steady. Brown Sheetings—Appleton A 20c; Atlantic A 21c; Amoskeag, 24c; Appleton A, 23½c; Atlantic A, 21c; do D, 20c; Augusta, 20c; Cabot B, 20c; do C, 20c; Great Falls, 24c; Indian Head, 23c; Medford 18c; Nashua, 20c; Pepperell, 21c. Bleached and Shirting—Amoskeag Z, 20c; Bay Mills, 3c; Forestdale, 22c; Fruit of the Loom, 32c; Janites, 38c; Naumkeag, W, 25c; Wamsutta, 35c; do 45c, 40c, 42c, 38c; Brown Drills—Appleton, 25c; Stark A, 26c. Ticking—Amoskeag, 40c; 30c; Hamilton, 18 to 17½c; Lancaster, 19c; Methuen, 27c. Brown Drills—Am. 25c; Stark A, 26c; Lancaster, 17½c; Pacific, 28c; Richmond, 18c; Sprague, 18c; Laconia, 21½c; Naumkeag, 21½c; Pepperell, 23c; Washington Sattern, 27c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cotton steady at 38a42c for middling. Flour dull and lower for common and inferior grades, and firmer for good medium brands, $7 80a8 30 for extra State, $8 50a8 50 for round hoop Ohio, and $9 00a13 25 for trade brands, the market closing heavy and declining for common; 180 sacks of French flour sold to-day at $13 00 ₰ 196 lbs. Whisky quiet at $2 26 for Western. Wheat more active and 2c higher; $2 00a2 12 for good No. 2 Milwaukee, $2 20 for good and interior spring; $2 23 for prime new No. 1 Milwaukee, instock in arrive; $2 65 for small parcel do, and $4 10 for white Western. Rye active and firm at $1 05a1 10 for Western. Barley and barley malt dull. Corn very scarce and 2c better at 80a87c for unsound new mixed Western, and $8a89 for sound. Oats dull and lower. Sugar steady at 10a11c for Cuba; 14½c for Porto Rico and Havana at 12½c. Molasses steady for Porto Rico, and 54c for Trinidad. Hops quiet at 15a65c for 1865 crop. Petroleum dull at 25½a26c for crude, and 40a41 for refined in bond. Pork opened less active and firmer, closing heavier at $31 87a32 25 for new mess, closing at $31 95 cash; $29 75a30 00 for old do, and $25 25a25 50 for prime new mess for June, July and August, sellers' and buyers' option, $32 25. Beef firmer at 15a16c for new plain mess; $21 50a24 50 for new extra mess. Beef hams at 60a65c. Cut meats firmer at 12½a14c for shoulders, and 17½a19c for hams. Bacon unchanged; short ribbed 16¾c. Lard firmer at 18½a22½c. Butter quiet at 20a42c for Ohio, and 25a40c for State. Cheese quiet at 8-26c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Cotton unsettled. Coffee dull. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Milwaukee Club, $2 38a2 45. Corn firm; yellow, 95c. Iron steady; No. 1 Anthracite, $44.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, June 15.—Flour firm; sales 2,200 bbls at $10 50 for No. 1 spring, $12 50 for red winter and $15 for double extra. Wheat firm but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $2 27½; sales last night of 7,300 bus at $2 22; to-day, 45,000 bus choice white Canada, $3 10, and 800 bus white choice do in bbls at $3 32½. Corn firm but quiet; sales 8,000 bus No. 1 Illinois, 75c, at close held higher. Other grains nominal. Canal freights dull. Flour 35a36c; wheat, at 9½c; corn, 8c—to New York. Lake imports—42,000 bus wheat, 30,000 bus corn, 9,700 bus peas. Canal exports—200 bbls flour, 30,000 bus wheat, 7,800 bus corn.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.—Cotton—Sales 300 bales; prices unsettled; receipts of the week, 3,842 bales against 5,588 last week. Exports of the week, 10,600 bales. Stock 117,924 bales. Sterling 163. New York exchange, ⅝ premium. Coffee, week's sales, 135 bags; stock 4,687 bags; Prime at 20c gold.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 14.—Flour steady and firm with fair demand for spring wheat extra, at $9 25 to 11 25 for State, and $10 50 to 11 50 for Western. Wheat firm but quiet, $2 20 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club, and 70c for No. 2 Chicago in good demand at 68½ to 69c for No. 2, and 70c for No. 1. Oats dull; No. 1 Chicago about 46c. Barley and Rye nominal. No. 1 Chicago Rye, 90c. Pork $31 00 to $32 00. Lard 23c. Whisky scarce and nominal. Canal Freights firm to New York—Wheat 16½c; corn 14c; oats 9c. To Albany—Wheat 14c; corn 12c; oats 7½c. Canal exports—Wheat 29,482 bushels; corn 99,604 bushels; oats 65,185 bushels.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 15.—Flour firm. Wheat strong—er; $1 92 for No. 1. Corn advanced 2c. Oats steady at 29½c. Receipts to-day—200 barrels flour, 16,000 bushels wheat, 600 bushels corn. Shipments—2,000 barrels flour, 58,000 bushels wheat.

Pittsburgh Wool Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, June 16, 1866.

WOOL—The market since the opening has been active with a good demand. The present high prices, together with the unsettled state of the tariff question in Congress in regard to wool, have caused buyers for manufacturing purposes, to hold off or purchase very sparingly. Manufacturers that would require 400,000 to 500,000 lbs., have limited their purchases to from 100,000 to 150,000 lbs., preferring to take the chances of the market to laying in a larger amount. The market was, therefore, expected to open at lower rates. The nominal prices were as follows: Common, 37@40c; 45c; fine wools, 55@60c. The present clip is large; its condition is better than the average. The principal parcels disposed of were to manufacturers.

Pittsburgh Cordage Market.

June 16—We quote the card prices up to last evening as follows, per pound: Manilla Cordage, 20½c; Hawser Laid Oil Well Rope, 20½c; Sand Pump Rope, 20½c; Manilla Cordage, 6 and 9 thread, 21½c; American Hackled Hemp Tarred Cordage, 22c do Hemp Rope, 25c; Houseline, Mawline, &c, 25c; Spun Yarn, 23c; American Hemp Packing, 25c; Oakum, 11c; Sash and Bell Cords, 45 to 55c. Bed Cords, Manilla, $1 50 to $6 50. Bed Cords, Hemp, $4 50 to $6 50; Twines, 25 to 60c.

Pittsburgh Lumber Market.

PRICES AT THE YARDS.

June 16, 1866.—There is a good demand and a firm market at the following prices: Clear $45 00; 1st common, $35; 3d common, $25; shelving, 25; sheathing, $25; dressed flooring, $45; dressed shelving, $45; dressed patent siding, $30; patent siding rough, $25; shingles, No. 1 18 inch, $8@8.50, shingles, No. 1 16 inch, $7.50; lath ₰ M, $5 00.

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

SATURDAY, June 16.—The following are the card prices ₰ lb: Boston, 12c; Wine, 13c; Soda, 12c; Oyster, 10½c; Water, 10c; Butter, 12c; Sugar, 13c; Graham, 13c; Dyspepsia, 12c; Ginger, 12c; Graham Wafers, 13c; Milk Biscuit, 12c; Ginger Snaps, 17c; Tea Cakes, assorted, 17c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

June 14.—The receipts of cattle on Tuesday and Wednesday were 4,245 head. Entered sales yesterday 867 head. Entered sales for the week 1,684 head. The prices yesterday ranged from $4 55 for common butcher's cattle averaging 911 lbs, to $8 per 100 lbs for extra smooth steers averaging 1,305 lbs. At the close of the market 5,000 head remained in the yards unsold. The market was very dull. Buyers and sellers were apart. Some cattle were shipped on owner's account and more will be unless sellers fall in their views. The market closed flat, with no apparent prospect of being better soon. Among the shipments this week were 539 head to Pittsburgh.

The receipts of hogs for the past two days were 8,578 head. The number of entered sales yesterday was 5,816 head. Most of the sales were made at prices ranging from $9a9 25 ₰ 100 lbs. The market was active to the extent of the offerings and closed steady.

Baltimore Grocery Market.

June 14.—There is nothing doing in coffee, and at present quotations are entirely nominal. We quote Rio at 16a20½c gold for common to choice; Laguayra at 19a20½c gold; and Java at 28a26½c gold. The stock in first hands is fully 20,000 bags.

Molasses—We quote Cuba at 45a50c for clayed; 55a60c for Muscovado, Porto Rico at 60a75c, and English Island at 55a70c ₰ gallon.

Rice in fair request at 9¾a10c for Rangoon, and 12¼a12¾c for Carolina.

Sugars—There has been some movements in sugars, sales being reported of 447 hhds Cuba ex Ellen Stevens, for refining, at 10¼c, 4 mos., and 88 hhds good fair grocery Porto Rico at 12¼c. We quote as follows, viz: at 10¼a11c for fair to good refining; 11½a13½c for fair to prime grocery Cuba; 13½a14c for strictly prime and choice do; 11½a13½c for good common to fair Porto Rico; 13a13½c for good to prime do, and 14a14½c for choice do.

Refined Sugars—We quote as follows: Hard crushed at 17c. Coffee crushed at 15½a16c; C and C extra at 15a15¼c, and yellow at 14½c.

Cincinnati Provision and Whisky Market.

June 14.—Provisions—There is a steady, firm market, but the transactions are not large. Holders are prompt to avail themselves of the influence of a demand as to make it hard for buyers to operate at the quotations. Mess pork could be had at $31 50, though not freely, $32 being generally asked. Lard sold to a small extent at 21½c. This figure about represents the trading point of the market, with both a light demand and light offerings. Bulk shoulders sold at 13¼c again, and are very firm at that. Bulk sides are held at 16½c, with sales at 16¼c, and of heavy, for the purpose of clearing, at 16½c. Bulk clear sides are firm at 18c. Bacon shoulders are held at 15c, though it is said they are obtainable at 14¾c. Bacon sides are held at 18c, and clear at 19½a20c.

Whisky—Is held in a jobbing way up to $2 21 and 26c for free and bonded, but the demand will not sustain these figures in a large way.

Louisville Provision and Whisky Market.

Provisions—There was a firmer feeling in prices today, and prices are stiffer. Sales of clear sides at 18¾a20c; clear rib at 19c, and prime mess pork at $39. We quote mess pork at $32; prime mess $30; rump do $26a$27; bacon shoulders 14¾a15c; clear sides 19¾a20c; plain hams 20a21c; sugar cured 21¾a24c; dried beef 22c; lard in tierces 22a22½c; kegs 23¾a24c.

Whisky—Is in fair request and prices are steady. Sales of 21 barrels raw at $2 22. We quote raw at $2 22¾a$2 23; rectified $2 22; new copper, free $2 25, in bond $2 50; old copper $2 75a3 25.

Columbus Wool Market.

The Columbus *Journal* says: On Monday the sales of wool in the city amounted to 10,000 pounds in the aggregate. On Tuesday there were sales of 4,000 pounds, the price ranging both days from 40 to 50c. At the meeting of the Wool Growers' Association on Saturday, there were presented thirty-two specimens of wool of fine quality.

PITTSBURGH ROPE WORKS.

MARSHALL, FULTON & BOLLMAN,

Only Manufacturers in the West of

HEAVY CORDAGE,

Suitable for Steam, Tow and Coal Boats. Also make

HEMP OAKUM, (A Novelty,)

AND HAWSER LAID OIL WELL ROPE, PACKING TWINES, &c., &c.

WAREHOUSE: Nos. 114 and 115 WATER ST., Between Wood St., and Monongahela House.
ap3-3m

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Telegraph	Bougher	Monon City.
James Rees	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Forest City	Gordon	Parkersburg.
Chieftain	Abrams	Geneva.
Fayette	Cox	Geneva.

Departed.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Telegraph	Bougher	Monon City.
James Rees	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Leni Leoti	Hamilton	Parkersburg.
Revenue	Carr	Portsmouth.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight the marks on the Monongahela indicated five feet three inches and rising slowly. The weather continues very pleasant. Business on the landing was not active, freights being very scarce.

THE steamer Revenue left yesterday for Portsmouth with an excellent trip. Success to the Revenue and her accommodating officers.

THE Parkersburg packet for this day is the steamer Forest City, Captain Gordon. Twelve M. is the hour of departure. This boat is well found in every respect and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. Smith has charge of the office.

THE new steamer R. C. Gray, Capt. W. B. Anderson, is announced for St. Paul on Monday. This boat was built under the direction of her commander. She is certainly a model boat and one of the best adapted freight boats ever constructed.

THE first class Packet "Kate Putnam," is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is one of the best of her class afloat. She will be commanded by Captain J. H. Lightner, an experienced and attentive officer. Mr. J. D. Young takes charge of the office.

THE favorite passenger steamer Nora, Captain Devenny, leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found. Captain Devenny has hosts of friends, and deserves them all.

THE new and light-draught steamer Pine Bluff, Capt. Taylor, is announced for Memphis and Arkansas river direct. This boat was built under the superintendence of her commander, and is one of the best fitted up steamers that has left this port for some time. Our old friend Captain S. Hemphill will be found in the office.

THE new and handsome steamer Arabian, Capt. Bishop, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat was built under the supervision of Capt. Jacobs and her commander. She has been fitted up in a superior manner, expressly for a low water packet to run between this port and St. Louis. She is a credit to all concerned in getting her up. Capt. Bishop has our best wishes for success. She will leave to-day.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.—The splendid passenger steamer Fayette, Capt. M. A. Cox, leaves this day at 5 P. M. for the above ports. This packet has superior accommodations, and is in charge of Captain Cox, and Mr. Morehouse, who presides in the office, will see that passengers have the best of attentions. We take pleasure in recommending boat and officers.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.—The new and splendid passenger steamer Chieftain, Captain R. R. Abrams, leaves this day at 5 P. M. for the above ports. This packet has superior accommodations, and is in charge of Captain Abrams and Mr. [illegible], who will see that passengers have the best of attention. We take pleasure in recommending boat and officers.

WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer Julia No. 2, Captain Wm. Coulson, leaves this day positively at 4 P. M., for the above and intermediate ports. The Julia No. 2 is unsurpassed by any boat afloat for speed, accommodations, and attentive officers. The first clerk is Mr. James C. McVay, an officer who has few equals and no superiors. He is ably assisted by Mr. A. B. Davitt, to whom we are often indebted for river favors.

THE favorite passenger steamer Leonidas, Captain F. Maratta, leaves this day, positively, for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is noted for fine speed, superior accommodations and being in charge of as clever a set of officers as ever trod the deck of a steamer. Capt. J. Maratta stands at the head of the profession. He has hosts of friends, and deserves them all. The first clerk is Mr. John A. Fisher, one of nature's noblemen. What John don't know is not worth finding out. This boat is noted for the Fishers. The one on the other side the boat keeps everything for the best of cigars and nice cool lemonade. Just try them.

THE People's Line Packet "Elector" was the centre of attraction yesterday, a large number of citizens and steamboatmen paid her a visit. The artizans engaged in her construction have endeavored to excel each other, they have, in fact, built a model boat in every respect—a credit to her builders one and all. The painting was executed by Mr. J. W. Jeffries, and is the whitest and best job of steamboat painting we have ever seen at this landing, we make no exception. She looks prettier than a picture. Mr. Jeffries has done himself large credit. The Elector will be commanded by Captain Phillips, an officer of large experience and pleasing address. She will leave on her first trip on Monday. We shall refer to her again; in the meantime if you have not paid her a visit do so.

Cincinnati.

June 14.—We condense the following from the *Enquirer*:

The weather yesterday was clear and sultry, with the thermometer at two P. M. at thirty-three degrees in the shade. The river at this point last evening was about stationary, having fallen but little in the twenty-four hours previous. There was at that time less than thirteen feet water in the channel. The Cumberland, by latest advices, was still falling slowly, with six feet on the shoals. The Arkansas is reported in fine boating stage to Little Rock.

The *Commercial*, same date, says:

The Rose Hambleton came in from Pittsburgh with a fair trip, and will leave for St. Louis this evening.

The Kate Robinson, from Memphis, also arrived last night.

Two hundred soldiers belonging to the 19th Regulars left Newport Barracks, last evening, for Little Rock, Arkansas. They go to Louisville on the Navigator, where they will be re-shipped on the Louisiana. Captain Lon. Bryson has taken charge of the office of the Pine Grove, leaving for Pittsburgh this evening. Captain John W. Anawalt is in command.

Mr. John Brady, mate of the Luella, died at Fort Rice, Dacotah Territory, on the 25th of May, of lung fever. He resided at Wellsville, Ohio.

Captain E. B. Hendrick, the well known wharf-boat proprietor, and general freight agent for the Merchants' Line at Cairo, passed through the city yesterday, *en route* for home from the East.

Captain Dryden reports the tow-boat Windsor and eight barges, laden with coal, aground on the rocks at the head of the Louisville Canal. The Windsor is from Pomeroy, Ohio.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., June 13, 7 P. M.—There is thirty-eight inches in the steamboat pass over the falls and falling. The tow-boat Little Condor came down with a tow of coal, and returned with a full tow of empty barges. The tow-boat Windsor, with a tow of eight barges of coal, ran on the rock at the foot of Fourth street, above the canal. Six barges broke loose, two lodging six hundred feet below on the rocks. Four passed on down to Goose Island and lodged on the rocks, and are safe for the summer. The Windsor is still on the rocks, and all hands are at work to relieve her and the barges, one of which is loaded with iron ore.

D. M. DRYDEN, Falls Pilot.

EVANSVILLE, June 13, 7 P. M.—The morning was hot; thermometer 99° at 11 o'clock; now cloudy, pleasant and threatening rain. The river has fallen two inches to-day, with eight feet in the channel to Cairo. Port List—Columbia and Importer, Cincinnati, to St. Louis; Marietta, Cannelton and Shawneetown; Armada, to Cairo; Ada Lyon, to Green river; Liberty No. 2, Memphis to Louisville; Rose Hite, Louisville and return. The Columbia and Importer were well loaded; the others had moderate trips. The Liberty was full of people; the Marietta carries Lipman's circus. A tug with four barges of hay passed down. The Superior has gone to the bank below Pigeon creek. The Newsboy brings 100 hhds tobacco from Henderson daily.

The *Gazette*, same date, says:

BOATS IN PORT.—Nightingale, Lawrence, Silver Cloud, Robt. Moore, Messenger, Anna, Mary Erwin, Maggie Hays, Naugatuck, Westmoreland, Armadillo, Shamrock, Rose Hambleton, Bertha, Sherman, Pine Grove, Havana, Emperor, Emma Floyd.

The Rose Hambleton, from Pittsburgh, had 7 hhds tobacco, 160 bbls salt, 212 boxes frames, and 15 kegs nails.

The Pine Grove has been put in fine order under the direction of Capt. Anawalt, who has already engaged 200 tons of wheat for her.

An alarm of fire was raised on the Mollie Norton, Tuesday, on account of one of her chimneys taking fire. The boat was crowded with ladies and children, who all rushed to the same side, breaking a beam and careening the the boat dangerously. For a time the greatest consternation prevailed—some prayed, others wept, and others gave up all as lost.

Capt. John Rhodes, of Pittsburgh, arrived here yesterday.

Louisville.

June 13.—The *Courier* says:

The river was falling slowly yesterday, with five feet seven inches water in the canal in the evening by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it had fallen three inches at the head of the falls, and nine inches at Portland. On the falls last evening there were three feet seven inches in the pass down the Indian chute, and the river slowly falling. Yesterday, Captain George Evans, of the Louisville and Tennessee river packet trade, started to Pittsburgh and Brownsville for the Rapidan, the new boat built expressly for a lighter over Colbert Shoals, Tennessee river. The boat is all complete and afloat, the lightest draught steamboat that ever floated. Her draught at the bow is only six inches, and at the stern is less than eleven inches. That will do, as we have no doubt from the style of her construction that she can float on twelve inches water with one hundred tons of freight. The arrival of the Rapidan is anxiously looked for, as with her the trip can be made from Eastport to Florence every month, if not every week and day in the year. We now have two regular packets plying the Tennessee River, the Bermuda and Pink Varble. Two barges of pig iron were received yesterday from the Pomeroy, Ohio, furnaces, including 230 tons for George S. Moore, and 250 tons for Bridgeford & Co. A barge with 250 tons of railroad iron was at the levee yesterday unloading. The iron is for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. A barge load of old railroad iron, some 200 tons, is nearly ready to be towed to Cincinnati. It is in a barge brought here for the purpose by the J. R. Gilmore. The Lilly and Virginia No. 2 collided in the Tombigbee River, seriously damaging both boats, compelling them to lay up for repairs.

St. Louis Items.

Captain De Haven, formerly and before the war commanding the Alonzo Child in the Missouri river trade, and to New Orleans, is connected with the Selma and Montgomery Packet Company. The C. J. Caffrey was on Saturday, the 9th, sold by the Johnsonville Packet Company for $14,000, to the Selma and Montgomery Navigation Company, the latter assuming all repairs. The boat was formerly the J. H. Baldwin. We are glad to learn that the fine steamer Fashion, a New Orleans and Vicksburg packet, has received her new boilers and thorough repairs, and is now triumphantly running under her old crew, including one or two of our St. Louis boys. Bill Patterson, of the Ruth, says the Fashion looks and runs well.

Captain Jerry Wood, formerly of the Northerner, Muscatine, and James Means, is in town.

We learn that Captain Ad. Hine was expected yesterday in the city, to arrange about the Bannock City going into the upper river trade, and that Captain Wood will command her.

The Gartside Coal Company has been notified by the coal-miners that they will on Wednesday demand seven cents per bushel for their labor. They have been faithfully paid heretofore five cents per bushel. A counter-notice was served by the company to the effect that hereafter only three cents per bushel will be paid. The Kate Hart, while loading at Pekin a few days since, was caught by a sudden and severe squall, and lost her chimneys. T. E. Oxley & Co., of this city, will furnish her with a new pair in time for her to get off on Wednesday. The Canada will be provided with a new cylinder before again taking her place in the Northern line. The Stonewall, upon her arrival at Omaha, was chartered by the United States authorities for the purpose of taking a load of supplies to Fort Union. The Antelope, it was expected, would also be chartered for a trip to Fort Benton. Tonnage for the lower Missouri is beginning to get scarce, owing to so many of the packets having gone to the mountains. Freights in consequence are more plentiful for the boats that are left in the trade. The wrecking boat Underwriter No. 1, went to the wreck of the Diadem, as stated in our Sunday issue, but upon examination it was found utterly impossible to effect any good, as the wreck was entirely covered with a heavy deposit of sand.

The genuine Western boatman if he loses one fortune simply goes to work to make another. Nothing can quail, nothing dishearten his pluck or dampen his energies. He looks upon life as a free fight, and "sails in." What he can't do in one way he will in another. Indomitable persistence is his main-spring. There is no better evidence of this than is illustrated by the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, who have suffered enormously in the past six months by fire and water, but our boatmen never despair. If things go to smash generally, and they are laid out flat, and the accumulations and toil of years lie in smoking ruins about them, they do not give up and go about wringing their hands, bereft of power and benumbed in faculty. They dash the whole thing behind them, and strike out for the conquest of new empire and the achievement of new victories. Learning experience from the past, they take measures for the future, buoyant and happy as the birds that sing so sweetly after the storm has passed away, and the sun shines once more over the foliage on which the tear-drops of the storm glisten in the sunlight beautifully.

St. Paul.

As the Clara Hine was approaching Lake City on Thursday evening, on her way up the river, she encountered a fearful gale, which drove her rapidly toward the shore. The Clara had four or five barges in tow, which served to render her still more unmanageable. Some of the barges became detached and were washed ashore. The storm was one of the severest ever known on Lake Pepin, and, it is said, the waves literally ripped off the guards of the Clara, and dashed over her lower deck, filling her with water, and sinking her near the shore in eight or ten feet of water. The barges were washed high and dry, and sustained little or no damage. The G. H. Wilson was sent to the relief of the sunken vessel, and was engaged yesterday in rendering all possible aid in saving the boat and barges, together with their cargoes, though some fears were entertained that the storm of yesterday would break up the steamer, as she remained exposed to the fury of the waves, with two feet of water over her boiler deck. The barges and goods were all safe, and no accident to life or limb has been reported.

Memphis.

June 13.—The weather is warm, with the thermometer at ninety-four degrees. The river is rising very slowly. Business is dull. Passed down—Minneola, Gilmore and Alton. Passed up—Jacobs, Clifton, with 160 bales of cotton on board, Osborn, Butler and Olive Branch.

The general market is excessively dull. Hay—sales at $18.

Flour—Sales at $10a12.

Mess Pork—Sales at 33a34c. Clear sides, 16½c. Meal, 50a52c.

The Petrolia arrived from the upper oil regions. She has a prospecting crew on board, who, we learn, came to investigate good country in Tennessee and other parts of the South. The Julia passed down with a heavy trip of freight this morning. She put off at the A. and M. S. wharfboat a lot of guns and ammunition. The Finnegans are mistaken if they think the Mississippi is the St. Lawrence and Memphis Canada. Before they attack we hope they will give us time to sell out.

The strikers who refused to work on Friday evening, and threatened Captain Postal and others for not acceding to their terms, were arraigned before the Recorder yesterday morning, and mulcted in the sum of $11 each, with the exception of one Bradford, who sported a slung shot and was required to pay the sum of $51 for doing so. About forty of them not having the necessary amount about their persons to liquidate the aforementioned assessment, will have an opportunity of doing the city some service at a less rate than forty cents per hour—the amount demanded. Thus ends the second strike of the season.

Cairo.

June 13, P. M.—The following Ohio river boats passed here to-day: Darling, from Cincinnati to Memphis; Imperial, Nashville to St. Louis; Cowslip, New Orleans to Mound City; Lady Franklin, St. Louis to Cincinnati; Leonora, Johnsonville to St. Louis; Morning Star, Memphis to Louisville. The Darling kept her cargo, and towed the hull of a new steamer to Cairo, whence it will be towed to St. Louis and receive its machinery. The Imperial had 40 tons pig iron, 50 tons bar iron, and 100 bundles gunnies for St. Louis. The Cowslip comes up with dispatches to the naval depot at Mound City. It is rumored that she is to convey another fleet of monitors to New Orleans. The Franklin is deeply laden. She had 206 barrels flour, 500 bags oats, and 30 bales hemp, for Louisville; 85 bales hemp, 28 tons pig iron, 51 pkgs scrap iron, 1,160 bags rye, 200 bbls highwines, 390 bbls flour, 62 do, 500 bbls sorghum, 71 bales rags, 7 bales cotton, and considerable assorted freight for Cincinnati, besides several tons of way freight. The Leonora had a slim trip. The Morning Star had 39 bales cotton for Evansville. The Underwriter returned from St. Louis this morning. She was unable to find the wreck of the Diadem, which was supposed to be carried by the wind into the Island chute below St. Louis. The river rose 8 inches to-day. A light rain fell this evening. It is still cloudy and sultry. Business dull. Three houses were entered by a burglar last night, but very little was stolen, as the inmates were immediately alarmed by the bungling movements of the burglar. He has not been caught, but parties report that night were near enough to learn that he was a negro.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

J S Finch, 47 bbls spirits; E H Ditheridge, 246 pigs lead; E H Myers & Co, 100 bbls flour; Leckee, Sellers & Co, 100 bbls highwines; Watt & Wilson, 100 bbls flour; Schmaker & Lang, 239 bbls flour; H Rea, jr, 58 sacks barley; Little, Baird & Patton, 45 bbls flour; T C Jenkins, 125 bbls flour, 25 boxes cheese; Guthrie & Sill, 1 car staves, 1 do headings; J B Young, 1 car lumber; C B Leach, 100 bbls; J M Murtland, 3 hhds tobacco; H Dallinger, 1 do; M Hyle, 3 do; J Grier, 1 do; H H Collins, 1 car corn; M Steel & Son, 1 car oats; J J Raiya, 2 cars staves; McWhinney & Hare, 1 bale collars; B Wolf jr & Co, 9 bundles forks; E Heazelton, 23 boxes cheese; C & J Kerr, 14 boxes cheese; Beckham & Long, 1 mower; Dilworth & Porter, lot scrap iron; McNish & Butler, 5 pkgs produce; Nimick & Co, 3 cars pig iron; Blair & Woods, 276 sacks oats; Hemphill & Co, 1 car lumber.

Pitts. Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 100 bbls flour; Wm Bingham 150 sacks oats; T C Jenkins, 1 bbl eggs, 1 keg lard; Menner & Harper, 36 sacks oats; W P Marshall, 1 box mdse; Fetzer & Armstrong, 1 box bacon; F Barber, 2 hf barrels ale; McGinnis, 1 bbl oil.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Keil & Richart, 121 bbls potatoes; Ferson & Co, 620 bush oats; Park McCurdy & Co, 20 bbls copper; J Rhodes & Co, 191 sacks barley; A Hoovler & Co, 1 car bones; Millinger & Bidwell, 40 M lath; Nimick & Co, 10 cars pig iron; H B & Son, 78 gross tons do; Forsyth, Taylor & Co, 4 boxes scales; Surgeon Bros, 3 bbls eggs; Potter, Aiken & Shepard, 15 boxes cheese; E Heazelton, 25 do; S Cooper, 10 do; R Jeffrey, 2 bf bbls tobacco; Charlotte Blume, 2 melodeons; J Porterfield & Bro, 20 boxes starch; Beckman & Long, 1 horse rake; J M Lippincott, 50 bbls oil; Buffum & Kehue, 44 do; J Bender, 1 car nail kegs; Godfrey & Clark, 2,147 bundles paper; Farkner & Irwin, 34 bundles chairs; C Espy & Son, 41 bbls do; Gookenard & Montgomery, 1 car lumber; Campbell & Brown, 4 kegs butter, 1 bbl eggs; Graff & Reiter, 50 bxs cheese; N F Brady, 14 boxes cheese; Little, Baird & Patton, 1 bbl nuts; S B Floyd & Co, 31 bbls lubricating oil; McBane & Anjer, 1 car corn; J Myers & Co, 2 bbls varnish; J A Murry & Co, 4 cases tobacco.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

A & D H Chambers, 112 ft free stone; S M Kee & Co, 120 do; C P Markle & Co, 30 bdls printing paper; E Fresser & Co, 25 sacks tanners' scraps; C B Leach, 79 bbls cement; T C Jenkins, 6 bbls eggs; Jay, Burk & Co, 100 bbls; Newcomer, Goe & Co, 1 box eggs; Haworth, McDonald & Co, 5 bbls vinegar; R Apples, 1 car posts; Loppey & Weise, 1 car tan bark; Herman Kautman, 2 bbls crackers; Marshall, Fulton & Bollman, 11 coils rope, 2 sacks twine; W F Armstrong, 6 do oil bbls.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER LENI LEOTI.—Clarke & Co, 15 bales wool; J C Patterson & Co, 5,240 ft yellow pine lumber; Cock, Bro & Co, 1 box mdse, 2 kegs lard; Cooke Bro & Co, 1 cask bacon; R Patzell, 9 bbls sorghum; W J Steel & Bro, 85 bdls hoop poles; Stamm & Halchelmer, 600 ft poplar lumber; W Pickersgill & Co, 1 box shoes; Lemon & Weise, 25 pkgs furniture; R R Bulger 21 do; Joshua Splane, 96 do; Campbell, Jones & Co, 25 boxes glassware; Lippincott, Bakewell & Co, 1 saw; Joseph Fleming, 2 boxes wine; Schmaker & Lang, 41 bbls oil; J S Dilworth & Co, 1 hhd bacon; R E Sellers & Co, 2 carboys spts nitre; J Fullerton, 350 boxes stone pipes; R H Collins, 200 bbls cement; W W Wallace, 56 do; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 38 bundles printing paper; Hussey, Wells & Co, 3000 circular fire brick; Reymer & Bros, 18 boxes glass; 20 empty ale bbls.

Pitts. Brownsville & Geneva U. S. Mail Transportation Company.

Roberts & Burwell, 60 sheep; L H Voigt & Co, 2 bbls eggs; Fetzer & Armstrong, 7 sacks wool; McCullough Smith & Co, 1 horse, 20 bbls flour; E P Carpenter, 2 cars mdse; Stamm & Illige, 15 pkgs marketing; W Bowman, 130 sheep; C C Baird, 1 caddy tobacco; J S Dilworth & Co, 2 boxes mdse; Keil & Richart, 3 bbls sacks; Culp & Shepard, 2 do; R C Schmertz, 133 boxes glass.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Stephen Young, 20 sks wheat; John McKean, 35 sks rye; J McAlley, 1,000 feet lumber; Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell, 1 car iron; Wm P Beck & Co, 1 car salt; Singer, Nimick & Co, 1 car pig iron; James Hawkins, 11 pkgs marketing; John Sloup, 13 pkgs marketing; Seal & Grundy, 5 sacks wool; Johnston, Taylor & Co, 2 car fire brick; Jas Irwin, 1 car lumber; C Voigt, 15 pkgs marketing; Shoemaker & Lang, 2 box bacon; various owners, 3 cars marketing; W Woodward, 1 car stone.

PRINTING.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
Are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make
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to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

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SUGAR—
200 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Powdered, A and B Coffee Sugars. 10 hhds choice Cuba; 10 bbls extra C, and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by
my17. MILLER & RICKETSON.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River Packets.

PEOPLE'S LINE
OF STEAMERS
(INCORPORATED)
PITTSBURGH,
Monongahela City, Brownsville
AND GENEVA.

THIS COMPANY will run a daily boat between the above points, comprised of the new and splendid side-wheel steamers

CHIEFTAIN.........R. R. ABRAMS, Commander.
ELECTOR.........ROBT. PHILLIPS, "

The ELECTOR leaves Pittsburgh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 p. m. Returning—leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a. m. and Brownsville at 4 p. m.

The CHIEFTAIN will leave Pittsburgh for all points on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M.

Returning, leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 A. M., and Brownsville at 4 P. M.

This Company have FIRST CLASS WHARFBOATS at Monongahela City and Pittsburgh.

Freights Received at all Hours.

NO CHARGE for Commission on Eastern Freights.

THIS LINE will not Run Boats on the Sabbath.

APPLY ON BOARD OR TO
JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM,
AGENT.
On Wharfboat, foot of Grant St.
my11-tf

1866. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1866.

MONONGAHELA RIVER,
Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva
(UNION LINE)
PACKET COMPANY

Will run four daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE.........CAPT. M. A. COX.
TELEGRAPH.........CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN.........CAPT. G. W. CLARKE.
GALLATIN.........CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock A. M.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 5 P. M.; Brownsville daily at 5 A. M.

Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 10 o'clock; Rice's Landing at 12 o'clock M.

Leaves Monongahela City at 6 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

Freights Received at all Hours.

NO COMMISSION on Eastern Freights.

For further particulars, inquire of
Capt. J. H. ROBERTS,
At the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant street Pittsburgh.
L. COLVIN, Agent,
fe15 Brownsville, Penna.

Marietta & Parkersburg Packet Line

1866. 1866.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT
COMBINED,
PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG
DAILY PACKET LINE

Comprising the following first-class Side-wheel Passenger Steamers:

BAYARD.........GEORGE D. MOORE, Master.
LENI LEOTI.........J. HAMILTON, Master.
FOREST CITY.........JOHN GORDON, Master.

DOWN TRIP—STEAMER URILDA.
Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9.30 P. M.

STEAMER LENI LEOTI.
Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9.30 P. M.

STEAMER FOREST CITY.
Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9.30 P. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY.
Leaves Parkersburg every Monday Thursday at 2 P. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD.
Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

STEAMER LENI LEOTI.
Leaves Parkersburg every Wednesday at 2 P. M. and Sunday at 7 A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Monday, at 7 P. M.

Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 3.05 P. M., and Cleveland at 2.25 P. M. Also, with train of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 10 P. M.; and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum river; and at Parkersburg with early train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line Steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

On up trip, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 6.00 A. M. train, by which passengers arrive at Cleveland at 1.45 P. M., and at Chicago at 7.00 A. M. next morning.

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Where freight will be received each day, up to 5.00 P. M. fa20

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1866.
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Through receipts for freight and passengers will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River, on steamers running from this port and connecting with Northern Line Packets at St. Louis.

Thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to
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ap24 R. C. GRAY.

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For St. Louis and St. Paul, Direct.
MONDAY, June 18—4 P. M.
The fine passenger steamer R. C. GRAY, Capt. W. B. ANDERSON, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
je18 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
SATURDAY, June 16—4 P. M.
The splendid passenger steamer LEONIDAS, F. MARATTA, commander, will leave as announced above.
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FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
my7 JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

Cincinnati and Louisville Packets.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
SATURDAY, June 16.
The splendid Passenger steamer LEONORA No. 2, Capt. DAVIS, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
je16 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
THIS DAY, June 16.
The new and splendid passenger steamer NORA, Captain DEVINNEY, will leave as announced above.
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je8 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
THIS DAY, June 16.
The fine passenger steamer KATE PUTNAM, Capt. J. H. LIGHTNER, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
je11 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
THIS DAY, June 16—4 P. M.
The new passenger steamer ARABIAN, J. H. BISHOP, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
je5 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

For Louisville and Tennessee River.
SATURDAY, June 16.
The new passenger steamer RAPIDAN, Capt. G. W. EVANS, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
my25 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Memphis and Arkansas.
THIS DAY, June 16—10 A. M.
The new passenger steamer PINE BLUFF, D. S. TAYLOR, Commander, will leave as announced above.
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FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, and
je12 JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

Muskingum River Packets.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
The new and splendid Passenger steamer JULIA No. 2, WM. COULSON, Commander; J. C. McVAY, Clerk, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
EVERY TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. The regular passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. C. R. STULL, will leave as announced above. Returning, leaves Zanesville every Friday at 7 A. M.
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Regular Pittsburgh and Portsmouth Packet, in place of Golden Era.
The splendid passenger steamer REVENUE, Captain W. H. KERR, will commence making regular trips in the trade on the 9th of MARCH, leaving Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all intermediate points.
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For Smith's Ferry and Glasgow.
The new light draught steamer JAMES L. GRAHAM, runs regularly between Pittsburgh, Smith's Ferry and Glasgow, leaving Pittsburgh on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M., and Glasgow and Smith's Ferry on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
my29-lmeod S. H. FERREE, Capt.

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For Oil Wells,
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These tools are warranted made of pure Low Moor Iron, hammered expressly for our use. Improved Sheriffs, Grabs, Extra Joints, Jars, Bits, Reamers, &c., always on hand.
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Particular attention paid to Private Moulds.
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Especial attention invited to their Adjustable Cut Off, recently patented, for Stationary Engines.
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